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HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

South African Revolutionists'
Sentence Commuted.

NONE ARE TO BE EXECUTED.

Cleveland Will Not Recognize Cuba.
Has Given Practical Assurance to
Spain—Cubans Must Do More than
They Have—Reforms Promised, Etc.

CAPE TOWN, April 28.—John Hays Hammond (American), Lionel Phillips, Charles Everard, George Farrar and Colonel Francis Rhodes (Englishmen), the leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, who pleaded guilty to high treason at Pretoria, were to-day sentenced to death. The sentence of the others is two years' imprisonment, one year's banishment and a fine of £2,000. In default of payment of the fine they will suffer an additional year's imprisonment.

SENTENCE TO BE COMMUTED.
Hammond and Others Need Not Fear Execution.

PRETORIA, April 29.—The sentences of death imposed upon John Hays Hammond, the American engineer, Colonel Francis Rhodes, brother of the former Premier of Cape Colony; Lionel Phillips, president of the Chamber of Mines at Johannesburg, and George Farrar, proprietor of Country Life at Johannesburg, have been commuted.

In passing judgment upon the prisoners yesterday the Judge said it was his painful duty to impose the extreme sentence, but he hoped that the Executive would exercise the same degree of clemency toward the prisoners he had shown at the beginning of the year.

LONDON, April 28.—The trial of Dr. Jameson, the Transvaal raider, and his associates in that undertaking, was resumed at the Bow-street Police Court to-day. After immaterial evidence had been presented the trial was again adjourned until June 11th in order to permit the arrival of important witnesses from South Africa.

WON'T RECOGNIZE CUBANS.

President Cleveland Gives Spain Practical Assurance.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Journal's Madrid cable says: Suspecting that recent dispatches of Minister Dupuy de Lome were not the only motive for the categorical assurances given by the Government respecting the action of the United States, I have made a careful investigation, and have learned on the very best authority that United States Minister Taylor received, not many days ago, full instructions from Washington regarding Cuban affairs. The Minister subsequently paid a long visit to Premier Canovas del Castillo, and in the course of the conference gave in the name of President Cleveland the strongest assurances that as long as the insurgents do not gain advantages sufficient to enable them to place themselves in the condition required by international law and the usages of war, as defined in General Grant's message, the President will not grant recognition of belligerency.

In reply to these assurances, Premier Canovas communicated to Minister Taylor, for transmission to President Cleveland, the intentions of the Spanish Government regarding the granting of political and economical reforms in Cuba as soon as the insurrection is definitely checked.

BREAK IN NEW ENGLAND.

Vermont Comes Out Flat-Footed for McKinley.

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 29.—Reed's candidacy met a crushing blow today when the Green Mountain State Republicans declared their first choice for the presidency was McKinley. There were no instructions, but the enthusiasm left no room for hope for the Reed followers.

NEW TRIAL ORDERED.

Cranston-Mueller Case Again Before the Court.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 22.—The full court yesterday morning delivered its judgment in the appeal of Cranston vs. Bird, settling aside the non-suit given by Mr. Justice Drake, and ordering a new trial. The full court held that the plaintiff should be allowed to give evidence as to his statements when put aboard the Warrimoo at Honolulu. The plaintiff gets costs of this appeal, the costs of the last trial to abide the event of the new one. John Campbell for the plaintiff, E. P. Davis, Q. C., for the defendant.

The Plague in China.

LONDON, April 28.—Sir William Robinson, Governor of Hongkong, telegraphs that there have been seventy-five new cases of bubonic plague and seventy-five deaths from the disease in Hongkong for the week ending to-day.

German Sugar Tax Bill.

BERLIN, April 28.—The Reichstag committee by a vote of twelve to nine to-day passed the sugar bill tax.

Holon Tries the Navy.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—Helen Dauvray, known to the theatrical world as "Little Nell," and "the California

Diamond," has for the third time ventured on the matrimonial sea.

When seeking her divorce recently from John M. Ward, the famous New York base ball player, Helen solemnly vowed that never again would Cupid ensnare her. It now appears that she could not adhere to her resolution. As soon as the knot that bound her to the base ball star had been severed "Little Nell" returned to the stage and made a trip to Australia. On her return she played an engagement at the Columbia Theater in "One of Our Girls," a piece written especially for her by Bronson Howard. While here she met at the Baldwin Hotel Lieutenant Albert G. Winterhalter, a dashing young naval officer who had been sent from Washington to joint the Bennington, then at Honolulu.

It was a case of love at first sight. Winterhalter finally took the steamer Australia for the Islands, and pretty Helen Dauvray, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Koffe, started for New York. Before the separation, however, the lovers had agreed that they should get married as soon as the Bennington returned to this port and the Lieutenant could see his way clear to securing a leave of absence.

Helen's most intimate friends in this city were not aware of the engagement, nor did they suspect that she was soon to return to this city. Indeed, they did not know that she was here yesterday.

A marriage license was issued in Oakland yesterday afternoon to Albert G. Winterhalter and Helen Gisson Dauvray. The couple quietly made their way to Alameda, hunted up a minister and were married. Then they disappeared for a quiet honeymoon—where, nobody seems to know.

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

M. Meline Succeeds in Forming New Combination.

PARIS, April 28.—The announcement was made to-night that M. Meline had succeeded in forming his Cabinet as follows: Meline, Premier and Minister of Agriculture; Barthou, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Cochery, Minister of Finance; Lebon, Minister of Colonies; Vallé, Minister of Commerce; General Billot, Minister of War; Darlan, Minister of Justice; Admiral Bernard, Minister of Marine; Jacobme, Minister of Public Works; Rambaud, Minister of Public Instruction.

CRIPPLE CREEK WIPED OUT.

Second Fire Finishes What First One Left.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., April 29.—Fire which broke out in the Portland Hotel shortly after noon today destroyed about all that was left of Cripple Creek after the great conflagration of last Saturday. Four persons were killed by explosions and at least fourteen injured, several of them fatally. The fire not only destroyed all the business portion of the town, but extended to West Cripple Creek, and that suburb was about entirely wiped out.

THE AUGUST ECLIPSE.

The yacht Coronet, with Professor David Todd and party on board, may be looked for any day. This is the fifth scientific expedition that Professor Todd has conducted. The expedition is on its way to Japan, and will probably stay a fortnight on the Islands.

This is by far the best equipped expedition for observing an eclipse of the sun that has been sent out. Means have been devised for controlling all the instruments in the main station by electricity. One instrument, the electric consummator, which will control everything, is well worth description. It is a ten-inch copper cylinder which makes a complete revolution once a minute. This has pins on its surface, just as the barrel of a music box, with a set of fifty keys which control by electric connections the photographic apparatus of as many telescopes. As a pin in a certain row touches its key the circuit is closed, the plate drum of the photograph revolves and a fresh plate is ready for exposure. Thus everything is calmly arranged with mathematical precision, and the element of human nervousness, which has spoiled so many efforts in the past, is now entirely eliminated.

There will be twenty-five instruments at the main station, and it is calculated that between 400 and 500 photographs will be taken during the two and a half minutes of totality. Besides the main station, there will be two auxiliary stations. Some of the photographs of the disc will be three inches in diameter.

This expedition will probably furnish the most accurate data of any yet to hand of the phenomena of the corona and the vast rose colored hydrogen masses which become visible during an eclipse. Our theory of the sun is a fairly good one, but there is much to be learned yet, and the progress made in the manufacture and adjustment of scientific instruments is so advanced that there is every reason to hope for much additional knowledge from this expedition.

Regimental Parade.

The regimental parade and review by President Dole at the parade ground last evening was witnessed by a large number of people. All the companies showed a large attendance of members. The various movements were well executed, showing the companies in good condition.

The Zealandia, which has just completed her charter to the Pacific Mail Company, will be surveyed and then laid up for an indefinite period.—S. F. Examiner.

ON MOKUAWEOWEO'S BRINK.

Mid Snow and Ice, Scenes of Magnificent
Volcanic Grandeur Are Viewed.

LAVA FOUNTAINS 200 FEET HIGH.

Story of the Trip From the Volcano House—Party Under Direction
of Julian Monsarrat—Night of Hardship on Mountain Height.

Description of the Crater—Signs of Activity in Kilauea.

News of an eruption of Mokuaweweo having reached Honolulu on Wednesday, April 22d, the writer prepared to visit the crater at the first opportunity and left port on the F. I. at 10 a. m. on the 24th, with a n



Pit of Mokuaweweo as seen at night, showing the two great lava fountains photographed from a cliff about a mile distant.

passengers bound for Hilo and the volcano.

The Likeliest had arrived in port just before our departure, with news that confirmed the earlier reports of light having been seen over Mauna Loa during the week. At Lahaina, just after dark, all eyes turned toward Hawaii to get a glimpse of the glow from the crater, but not until we had anchored at Maalea bay did we succeed in locating the light. After leaving that port, the glow of fire reflecting upon the overhanging cloud was plainly visible all night, and on arrival at Kawaihae at 4 a. m. the 25th, we were treated to a fine view of the mountains of Hawaii, with Mauna Loa in the middle of the group, and its fire fountains lighting up the heavens above. The atmosphere was beautifully clear at that time, and the only visible cloud was the one hanging over Mauna Loa at an elevation of perhaps 12,000 feet above the summit.

Soon after leaving Kawaihae at daylight the passengers on the Kinau lost sight of the mountain, and turned their attention to the nearer scenes along the coast of Kohala. We left Mahukona about 9 a. m., after sending word to Hilo to arrange the details of the mountain trip, but these arrangements had to be changed on arrival.

The trip by steamer along the coast of Kohala, Hamakua and Hilo has been described so well and so often by others that it is not necessary to dwell upon it, except so far as to say that it gave us a fine opportunity to see the country at its best. The waterfalls were never more beautiful nor the forests and cane fields greener than in April, 1896. The seven hours' sail was most interesting to the end. There was some rain along the coast near Ooaka and Laupahoehoe, and the Kinau did her usual amount of rolling during the last three hours of the trip, but finally rolled us into Hilo bay in good reason.

It was the intention of the writer to join with D. Howard Hitchcock, the artist, in organizing a mountain party to make the ascent of Mauna Loa and spend a day or two on the summit, but on arrival at Hilo we learned that F. M. Wakefield had already started to form a party of ten to make the ascent under the guidance of Julian Monsarrat, who was to have the entire care and responsibility for the safe conduct of the party. We immediately accepted the conditions offered, and joined forces for the expedition, and it proved to be a perfect success from start to finish.

Start from Hilo.

Leaving Hilo by stage on Sunday morning the party arrived at the Volcano House at 4 p. m. in a cold rain, but were made comfortable at once by the genial host of the Volcano House,

Peter Lee, who has done everything for us to make the trip a successful one.

The Kau telephone was immediately brought into use, and arrangements made with Manager Monsarrat of the Kapapala ranch for the transportation

steep grade, but we kept on at a good gait, making an occasional stop to allow the pack animals to catch up with us. Near the upper limits of the grazing lands, wild cattle were seen in small numbers, and our brave artist hunter tried in vain to provide some fine, juicy fresh beef for the use of the party on the mountain. He succeeded, however, in killing a young wild bull, after filling him full of cold lead, and then brought up the tongue for his own private use, but if I am not mistaken he had no appetite for bull tongue while on the summit. Later in the day one of the guides shot a young bullock, and we were well supplied with fresh meat for the rest of the trip.

First Night in Camp.

After riding on for miles through the ranch lands, we reached the upper timber line at 5 p. m., dismounted and prepared to spend the night. The tent was pitched for Mrs. Graham and her native attendant, near the small house to be occupied by the men of the party, and the natives put up a shelter for themselves near the camp fire.

The elevation of this camp is about 9,000 feet, and the temperature began to fall rapidly toward night, reaching 42 degrees in the evening and 40 degrees at sunrise next morning. With twelve men packed in rows in a small house, only 10x12 in size, they could not suffer much from the cold, even at a much lower temperature. Our supper around the campfire was an ample one, and heartily enjoyed by every one, after the long thirty-mile ride from the Volcano House. The night was passed very comfortably, and long before sunrise we were called to prepare for an early breakfast and a start for the summit at 8 a. m., expecting to get our first glimpse of the crater at noon if not earlier.

In this we were disappointed, for the hard climbing soon began to show its effect on some of the pack animals, and frequent stops had to be made to allow them to rest, and for a readjustment of their loads.

One poor horse had to be left on the lava beds and his pack divided among the five remaining animals. On our return the next day his carcass was found on the roadside by the guide. This was the only mishap of any serious nature during the whole trip to the mountains and back to the Volcano House, though three of the party went over their horses' heads rather unexpectedly on the downward passage.

All the forenoon of the 29th we were climbing up, over and across the rough pahoe-hoe flows that form the mountain sides at this elevation, following the general direction toward the crater, but to most of our party there were no indications of a trail until we struck what is now called the "white trail," at an elevation of about 11,000 feet. Occasional stops had to be made along the line, but Monsarrat's "get a pili mal on" would soon start the procession moving at a rapid gait, and very little time was lost in breathing spells.

Scene of Desolation.

All vegetation was left behind soon after leaving Kilauea, and we entered upon such a scene of desolation as few people have ever seen. Pahoe-hoe in every conceivable form and degree of roughness, was on all sides of us, with an occasional aa flow to break the monotony and to bar our progress for short intervals, but in every instance the old guide found a way across the aa, to the dimly defined trail.

A thunder storm came on in the middle of the forenoon with a patter of hail stones for a few minutes, and then a blinding flurry of snow, which shut out our view of everything around us. The cold was increasing all the time, and the party got out their thick coats and wraps, muffled up their necks, but still insisted that they enjoyed it. Soon after noon our guide announced that we had reached the summit of the mountain, but that did not mean that the great crater was at hand, for we still had several miles of hard, rough road to travel to reach the brink of Mokuaweweo. We had only arrived at the outer edge of the great summit plateau that is many square miles in extent, and is practically on a dead level. Crossing a great "maawe" or crack in the pahoe-hoe, the cavalcade moved on slowly in the blinding snow storm, picking its way very gingerly among the many cracks and pitfalls that were partially concealed in snow, wending its way westward, and trusting entirely to the guide to find our way to the desired camping place. It was about the middle of the afternoon that the guide sighted through the driving storm the tall pole left at the camp by the last party and we hastened on to get our first view of the fire, which we knew must be there. In a moment more the leaders of the party were on the brink, and for just an instant, in a slight lull of the storm, the writer saw for the first time the two great fire fountains which had been our goal. Only a moment, however, for the clouds drove over the crater again and all was dark as before, and we could see nothing of the lake or fountains, but could hear the sullen roar when the storm abated a little.

Reached the Crater.

Our climb was at an end, but our discomforts had only begun, for the storm kept on in its fury, and shelter must be arranged for the night, supper provided, and all preparations made for our stay on the summit. Poles had been brought up from the timber line, and soon the tent was up, with its pegs driven into the cracks in the lava, and its sides anchored with large slabs of rock. One of the party, the host of the Volcano House, had fully expected to find a warm, comfortable nook in the steam cracks along the edge of the crater, but

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(Continued on Sixth Page.)

WILL STILL MITIGATE.

Committee Recommends that Act Remain

THE McCANDLESS RESOLUTION.

Vote Reconsidered—To be Taken Up on Friday—Conference Committee Reports on the Great Seal—House Adopts—The Bird Phoenix Remains.

Fifty-ninth Day.

TUESDAY, May 5.

Every member of the Senate was present Tuesday morning when the business of the day began.

Senator Brown, from the Judiciary Committee, presented a report on Senate bill No. 24, relating to elections. The committee recommended that in special elections there shall be but one polling place in each district when one candidate is running.

The Finance Committee recommended that the petition from the jewelers and the bill drawn in connection with it be tabled to be considered with a revenue measure that was to come before the Legislature.

The Public Lands Committee reported favorably on the bill granting land for a Chinese hospital. The report was adopted.

The Finance Committee reported favorably on the proposition to have all old Hawaiian stamps burned. The report was adopted.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the bill to amend the section of the constitution relating to the number of Senators.

Senator Waterhouse, from the Finance Committee, recommended the approval of the accounts of the Council of State relative to the cholera epidemic expenditures. The report was adopted.

A communication was received from the President, transmitting the report of the special commission on land transfers and registration of deeds. The commission recommended the adoption of the Torrens system so far as practicable, and asked for further time to continue the investigation. The report was adopted, thus continuing the commission until next session.

Owing to the delay in passing the appropriations from current receipts Minister Damon introduced an Act to provide money for bills due before December 31, 1895. The total appropriation amounts to \$19,820.60. On motion the bill passed the first reading; read second time by title and referred to the printing committee.

Senator Holstein moved the reconsideration of the vote killing Senator McCandless' funding bill resolution. Motion carried. Senator Brown alone voted against the motion. Senator Holstein then moved the adoption of the resolution.

Senator Brown said the Executive had said it could not draw a loan bill on the conditions named, therefore it was no use to pass this resolution.

Senator Baldwin moved that further action on the bill be deferred until Friday. Carried.

Senate bill No. 36 with Senate bills 20 and 21 was referred back to the special committee on the loan bills.

House bill No. 27 amending the penal code relating to larceny passed the third reading. House bill No. 28 relating to affrays also passed the third reading. House bill No. 26, substitute for Senate bill 30 on ownership of property in case of divorce for adultery passed the third reading.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Senate bill No. 28, relating to patents. Section 5 is amended by changing the word "publication" to "approval."

Senate bill No. 24 authorizing the Minister of the Interior to grant certificate of election in certain cases was taken up with the report of the committee. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee to be printed and made the special order for Friday.

Senate bill No. 32, the jewelry bill, came up with the report of the committee. The report recommended that the bill be deferred until the revenue bill was brought into the Senate.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Senate bill No. 34, relating to fisheries, was taken up for second reading, section by section.

Senator Brown said the Act was to bring the fisheries of crown lands under the same restrictions as other Government lands. It was for the protection of the Hawaiians.

Senator McCandless said the restrictions were a relic of barbarism and never ought to be put on the statute books.

Section 2 passed, also the remaining sections, and the Act passed second reading.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

House waited fifteen minutes for the appearance of enough members to constitute a quorum. Reading of minutes.

Minister King reported signing by the President of bills relating to pounds, estrays, brands and marks, duties on legacies, bequests and inheritances, additional expenses of Legislatures, and widening of certain streets in Honolulu.

Minister Cooper reported that the facts in regard to the Labor Convention and treaty between Hawaii and Japan as asked for in a resolution by Rep. Kamaooha, were ready for distribution.

A communication from the Senate announced passage in third reading with Senate amendments, of House bill No. 6, relating to lengthening certain streets in Honolulu.

Rep. Bond reported for the select

committee on House bills Nos. 19 and 24 as follows:

"Your select committee to whom were referred House Bill No. 19, relating to the Act to Mitigate, and House Bill No. 24, relating to prostitution, having had the same under careful consideration, beg leave to report as follows:

"We find that the purpose of the Act to Mitigate was as defined by its title, to mitigate the evils and diseases arising from prostitution, and from the testimony of physicians and others who have had opportunities of becoming acquainted with the results of its operations we are led to believe that the law has been in a marked degree successful in accomplishing its purpose among certain classes of people. "It is a failure in so far as it fails to reach those who do not register (of whom the number is reputed to be greater than of those who do) or to apply to districts or islands outside of Honolulu.

That law was not intended to operate as a measure for suppression of prostitution, nor to interfere with the laws that provide for the arrest and punishment thereof.

"Neither were its provisions for registration and inspection intended to be in the nature of a permit or license. Practically they have the effect of a license since arrests of prostitutes are rarely, if ever, made.

"Its objectionable feature is, that it recognizes and provides free medical treatment for that which by other laws, is made a punishable offense; thereby placing the government in a position inconsistent with itself.

"We concur in the opinion commonly held, that the evil under consideration cannot be suppressed but believe it may be abated, and its attendant results mitigated to a greater extent than heretofore, by the stringent regulations and surveillance provided for in Bill No. 24.

"To this end we recommend that the aforesaid bill pass with the following amendments, to wit:

"1. In Section 4, line 4, after the word 'arrested,' insert the words 'on sworn complaint.'

"2. In the same section, line 7, after the word 'segregated' insert the words 'if such segregation be practicable,' but in any case be so that it shall read, 'and shall be segregated if practicable, but in any case be under the charge and care of such medical officer until wholly cured.'

"3. After Section 9, add another section to read as follows:

"Section 10. The sum of \$2,400.00 appropriated to the uses of the Board of Health for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act to Mitigate, in an act approved on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1896, is hereby made available for use by the same Board, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, and the additional sum of \$2,000.00 is hereby appropriated out of the current receipts and the general revenue of the Republic, for the same expenses.

"4. Amend Section 10 by making it read Section 11, and adding the words, 'provided that this section shall not be construed as to repeal Sections 6 and 7 of the Act to Mitigate' (Chap. LVII, Penal Code, 1895).

"5. Amend Section 11 by making it read Section 12, by striking out the words 'and after its publication,' and insert the words 'the date of its approval,' so that it shall read as follows: 'Section 12. This act shall take effect from the date of its approval.'

"As the passage of this Act, which was intended to be a substitute for the Act to Mitigate, would by the provisions of Section 11 thereof (as amended) repeal Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the Act to Mitigate, and your committee are not able to favor the repeal of that law without the substitution of one equally good or better, we recommend that Bill No. 19 be indefinitely postponed."

E. C. BOND,
S. K. KAO,
E. M. HANUNA.

Rep. Robertson reported for the select committee appointed to confer with the Senate committee on the matter of design for great seal, having had under consideration House Joint Resolution No. 1 and the report of the Senate miscellaneous committee thereon, the committee reported that an agreement had been reached, as follows:

"After careful consideration we conclude that the main features of the design adopted by the House were very appropriate and that with some alterations in matters of detail, the design would be made altogether unobjectionable.

"The following alterations recommended by the Senate miscellaneous committee have not been adopted for the reasons stated.

"That the bars in the first quarter of the shield be replaced by the Hawaiian Jack. This would make a radical change in the shield and give too much prominence to the Jack, which is once represented in the flag held by the goddess of liberty.

"That the male in the figure of Kamehameha I, be lengthened and that the hand over the shoulder be removed. We prefer to adopt the costume as represented by the statue in front of the Judiciary building, believing that in the future that statue will be looked upon as the typical representation of the old monarch.

"That the bird Phoenix be replaced by Diamond Head. The difficulty with this idea is that if a representation of Diamond Head were reduced to the dimensions necessary to get it into the space, it would not only be so small as to be hardly distinguishable from any other rock, but also altogether out of proportion with the rest of the design, nor would it look well to have the shield between the hill and the rising sun.

"The modifications which we have made are as follows:

The tabu sticks have been made correct.

The rays of the sun have been improved upon.

The foliage has been altered.

And the bird Phoenix has been changed to conform more to such representations of her as we have been able to find in the books and magazines.

"We feel that there is little foundation for the objections that have been raised to this part of the design, and we believe that Phoenix is a very proper and appropriate symbol of the new birth of the country upon the inauguration of the Republic in 1894.

"The conference committee unanimously recommend the adoption of the design.

"A substitute Joint Resolution will be offered embodying the design as modified in accordance with the above."

A. G. M. ROBERTSON,
E. C. BOND,
W. D. McBRIDE.

Report adopted as read.

The Joint Resolution was then read, the first part relating to the Great Seal and the second, to departmental seals.

Minister Cooper made an objection, saying that it was customary to insert the coat-of-arms in the center of seals of the Foreign Departments of various countries. He moved that the resolution be so amended as not to affect the Foreign Department.

Rep. Robertson said he did not see why the committee should act on the departmental seals and moved that the section regarding these, be stricken out. Carried.

Resolution passed as amended.

Rep. Robertson introduced two bills relating to the Penal Code—one to amend Section 7, Chapter 3, bearing on assaults on public officers, and the other defining and providing for punishment of malicious injuries. Both bills passed first reading and were referred to the Judiciary committee.

Under suspension of rules Rep. Robertson read the following resolution:

"The undersigned, merchants, carrying on business as retail traders of foreign products under licenses as required by law, in the District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, respectfully represent to your honorable body the following:

"There is before your honorable body on Act contemplated to be passed at this session of the Legislature, regulating the license laws of this Republic in such a manner as we deem, would work an injury to your petitioners, in that,

"First—By an increase in number of licenses for goods and wares which are being sold at present under one license means additional expense without corresponding benefits.

"Second—An increase of expenses in the retail trade at the present depressed state of the country, means bankruptcy to your petitioners.

"Third—That your petitioners are merely carrying on their business, with the hope that the future will be so that they could recoup themselves for what loss they have sustained during these dull times.

"Therefore your petitioners beg your honorable body that the existing license laws regulating retail trade for the sale of foreign products be maintained.

"And your petitioners will ever pray."

(60 Chinese signatures.)

Petition laid on the table to be considered with the License Bill.

House Bill No. 8, referred back from the Senate, brought up for consideration. House refused to concur in Senate amendment to Section 1, but concurred in the other amendments.

Bill referred back to the House committee to confer with the Senate committee in a joint conference.

House Bills No. 31 and 32 read second time by title, passed and referred to the Judiciary committee.

House adjourned at 11:25 a. m.

DEATH OF C. R. McVEIGH.

Ill But a Short Time—A Bright Young Man.

C. R. McVeigh, proprietor of the National Iron Works and the plumbing supply store at the corner of Nuuanu and Queen streets, died from tumor at 8 o'clock last night at his residence on Wilder avenue.

Mr. McVeigh has been in ill health for several months, though he attended closely to his business affairs up to one week ago, when an operation was deemed necessary by Dr. Ryder, his physician. The result was not satisfactory and he never rallied after it was performed. He has been delirious much of the time since then and was unconscious at the time of his death. He leaves a widow, the daughter of John Toms of Kapaa, to whom he was married about five years ago. He came to the Islands about six years ago and entered the employ of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, as engineer, and on leaving that company engaged with the Kahului Railroad Company, on Maui. In 1893 he went to the States with his wife and was appointed to a responsible position in the machinery department of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. At its close he was appointed to a similar position in the Midwinter Fair. He returned to Honolulu about eighteen months ago as agent for W. T. Garrett & Co., and opened a supply store at Nuuanu and Queen streets, and has been quite successful.

He was an energetic business man, always reaching out for trade, and was respected by those with whom he came in contact. He was 36 years old and a native of Glasgow, Scotland.

The funeral will take place from his late residence at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Rev. Alex Mackintosh will read the services and Ed A. Williams will conduct the funeral.

How to Treat a Wife.

(From the Pacific Health Journal.)

First, get a wife; second, be patient. You may have great trials and perplexities in your business, but do not therefore carry to your home a cloudy or contracted brow. Your wife may have trials, which, though of less magnitude, may be hard for her to bear. A kind word, a tender look, will do wonders in chasing from her brow all clouds of gloom. To this we would add, always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house. It is the best, and is sure to be needed sooner or later. Your wife will then know that you really care for her and wish to protect her health. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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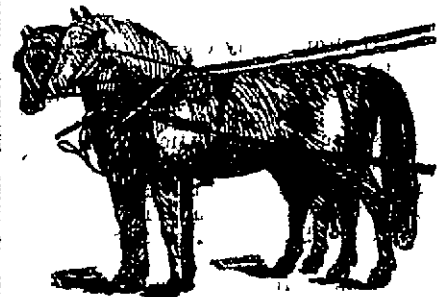
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THE KROEGER PIANO.

Testimonial to Agent Bergstrom From a Celebrated Pianist.

(P. C. Advertiser, January 10, 1896.)

Honolulu, H. I., December 28, 1895. J. W. BERGSTROM, AGENT KROEGER PIANO. DEAR SIR—It gives me much pleasure to testify to the merits of the Kroeger Cabinet Grand Piano used by me at the series of concerts given at the Y. M. C. A. Hall by the Ovide Musin Concert Company. The piano has a very superior tone quality and the action is perfect. I was very fortunate in securing such an instrument. Yours very faithfully, EDUARD SCHAEF, Musin Concert Company.

J. W. BERGSTROM, Agent Hawaiian Islands Kroeger Pianos.

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As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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ODD DRESSERS,

MINISTER HITS BACK.

Rep. Robertson Answered by Minister Damon.

OBJECTIONABLE LICENSE BILL.

Why the Executive Sanctioned It—Objections by the House—Step Toward an Income Tax—Rep. Richards Favors Section 16 was Lost, Etc.

Sixtieth Day.

WEDNESDAY, May 6.

The Senate held one of its half-hour sessions Wednesday, adjourning early in order to give time for committee work.

Senator Baldwin, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the Government claim against the Oceanic Steamship Company for \$3,025.60, recommended that the Government be authorized to cancel this indebtedness of the steamship company in lieu of the large amount of mail carried by that line. The committee also recommended that the Government make a contract with the company for carrying the mails.

Senator Schmidt introduced his bill to place a tax of one per cent. on the dividends of sugar corporations, such sum to be set apart for immigration purposes. The bill was referred to the Printing Committee.

Senator Holstein introduced his bill appropriating \$2,000 to continue the work of improvement on Nuuanu stream. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate bill No. 37, granting land for the Chinese Hospital, passed second reading.

Senate bill No. 41, amending certain sections of the constitution, was deferred until Friday.

President Wilder appointed Senators Lyman, Baldwin and McCandless as conference committee on the House bill providing for street extension.

The special appropriation bill for unpaid accounts was referred to the Finance Committee.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

A communication from the Senate announced passage in third reading of Senate Bill No. 23, relating to patents; also, House Bills Nos. 26, 27 and 28.

Rep. Richards reported for the Committee on Passed Bills that House Bill No. 8, relating to widening of streets in Honolulu, had been presented to the President for consideration.

Rep. Rycroft reported on petitions Nos. 5 and 9, from residents of North Hill and Puna, respectively, praying for a reappraisal and reduction in price of certain homestead lots in said district. The report was as follows:

"We find that in many instances the original appraised value of the homesteads in said districts were too high and that the complaint of the petitioners is well founded.

"There is no authority given in the present law for reappraisements by the Commissioners; we therefore submit herewith a bill conferring that authority within certain limits. We recommend that the bill pass.

R. RYCROFT.

A. G. M. ROBERTSON.
S. K. KAEAO.
G. P. KAMAHOA.

"Your Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the proposed amendment to Article 63 of the Constitution, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report that while it is not wise to make changes in the fundamental law without strong reason therefor, yet the present provision of that Article is not only very inconsistent but also jeopardizes every far-reaching Act which the Legislature passes.

A. G. M. ROBERTSON.
S. K. KAEAO.
G. P. KAMAHOA.

Laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

"Your Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred House Bill No. 23, relating to the presence of children upon the streets at night, beg leave to report that we favor the measure, it being for the protection of children and in the interest of good order.

"We believe that the parents and guardians who knowingly permit their children to be out at night are more to blame generally than the children themselves, and so we favor an increase in the punishment under Section 2.

"We recommend that the bill pass with the following amendments:

"Section 1, line 2—Substitute 'or' for 'and' after the word 'go'.

"Section 2, line 3—Substitute 'or' for 'and' after the word 'go'.

"Section 2, line 5—Substitute 'ten' for 'five,' and in line 6 substitute 'twenty' for 'fourteen.'

A. G. M. ROBERTSON.
S. K. KAEAO.
G. P. KAMAHOA.

Laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

"Your Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred Senate Bill No. 31, relating to corporations, beg leave to report as follows:

"The object of the bill is to provide for the incorporation of companies for the purpose of buying, selling and otherwise dealing in real estate and buildings, as well as for the purposes now provided for by law.

"We recommend that the bill pass with the following amendment in the English version:

"First—In the title, the words 'Acts' be stricken out and 'Session Laws' inserted in place thereof.

"Second—That the same change be made in line 1 of Section 1.

A. G. M. ROBERTSON.
S. K. KAEAO.
G. P. KAMAHOA.

Rep. Robertson introduced the following Act, relating to the Penal Code, which passed first reading and was referred to the Printing Committee:

First—An Act defining perjury and subornation of perjury and to repeal Chapter 27 of the Penal Code, relating thereto.

Second—An act to amend Chapter 27 of the Penal Code, relating to "grants and disorderly persons, and repealing Chapter 3 of the Session Laws of 1876, Chapter 40 of the Session Laws of 1886, relating thereto.

Third—An Act to amend Section 8 of Chapter 9 of the Penal Code, relating to assaults with certain weapons.

The following Act was introduced by Rep. Rycroft.

An Act authorizing the Commissioner of Public Lands to cause a reappraisal to be made of certain homestead lots, and to accept payment for the same upon the basis of such reappraisal.

Passed first reading and referred to the Printing Committee.

The License Bill came up in second reading, section by section.

Rep. Robertson said it was wrong to prohibit the sale of alcohol to anyone but physicians. Adulterated alcohol in the form of liquor was permitted to be sold to anyone. Why should there be an absolute prohibition of the sale of pure alcohol?

Rep. Robertson made a motion that the section relating to this be referred to the Committee on Commerce, with the instruction that they restore it to its form before the session of 1895.

Minister Damon described the law as being in the interest of the people, and also as being calculated to prevent abuse.

Rep. Robertson said he did not intend to strike out the whole law, but he did want to have things so that people could get their alcohol without trouble.

Minister Damon said that if an amendment to the effect proposed were to be passed the doors would be opened upon dangerous ground.

Rep. Richards—I think that matters should be so arranged that families can get alcohol without having to pay a physician's fee.

Minister Damon—No one has to pay a physician's fee for alcohol.

Rep. Rycroft—Yes, but to get alcohol in such a manner is simply a favor. Some men would rather pay than ask the favor. Let the law be fixed so that any man can go to a drug store and get a small quantity of alcohol, the same as in any other country.

Sections 12, 13 and 14 referred to a select committee.

Rep. Kamaoha moved to strike out Section 16 and that the substitute sections be referred back to the select committee.

Rep. Kamaoha was not in favor of all of the section. People were saying on all hands that just as soon as the new Government came into power, all sorts of hardships in the line of licenses were introduced.

Rep. Robertson said that the Minister of Finance had taken the wrong tack in regard to the matter of raising funds. The License Bill was unpopular throughout the House and in town. People were already suffering from competition with the Asiatics, and yet the burdens were being increased. The money making concerns of the country are not touched by the bill. They are the least taxed. The middle class and poor people are taxed more than those who are making fortunes out of the sugar industry. Instead of ferreting out the people who were not paying their just share, and making the law accordingly, the poor people have been taxed more heavily. I am very glad to hear that the Minister does not insist on the passage of this law. All he wants is money enough to carry on the Government.

At 12 noon the House took a recess until 1:30 p. m.

House met at 1:30 o'clock and continued the consideration of Section 16 of the License Bill. Minister Damon replied to remarks by Rep. Robertson in the morning session, and said:

"It seems to me that the remarks made by Rep. Robertson deserve somewhat of an answer in justification of the bill. I am sorry he is not present to hear the few words I have to say."

Rep. Richards—So far as some things said by Rep. Robertson, I can agree with him, but the matter under discussion, this particular item, I favor its remaining in the bill.

Rep. Bond—The bill has been before us for several weeks, and the committee comes forward and recommends that a license on a particular business be raised from \$50 to \$250. I would like to ask a member of the committee present why the change is made?

Rep. Richards—From a conversation with Rep. Winston, I am satisfied that he would change that portion of the report of the committee. He intimated to me that he had been misinformed regarding it.

Rep. Rycroft—I think Rep. Robertson was correct in his remarks regarding the raising of revenue by the Government. There's been a great deal of talk about prosperous times, but I doubt it, except among people who are interested in sugar. The provisions of the bill would materially interfere with the introduction and passage of an income tax bill while this is in force.

Rep. Bond—The objections to the bill on the part of a number of people is on the ground that it would affect beginners. That part is the hardest in a man's life; for men who are established it would not matter so much.

Rep. Hanuna favored retaining Section 16 as it is in the bill. There was a good deal of roar about changing it to something else, but to him it was like jumping out of a warm fire into a very hot one. There are men here loaning money—pawnbrokers, some of them—who are making a lot of money. Why should they not be taxed as a Chinaman who opens a little grocery shop? This section is a good one and should remain.

Rep. Winston—The items are unwise-

ly massed. I think they should be separated, and if favoritism is to be shown, let it be to the poor.

Rep. Robertson entered the hall at this time, and Minister Damon said:

"Rep. Robertson favored me this morning with a manly, straightforward criticism on the matter which I have brought forward to raise revenue. I enjoy such things, and will answer his prepared speech in as few words as possible. I have learned since this session opened that the Minister of Finance has to think on his feet; he has not a great deal of time to prepare speeches in answer to members. Without taking up too much time, I will answer the principal point in his attack, which was on the score that I had not presented an income tax bill. I started out with an empty Government treasury barely three years ago, at the beginning of this Republic, you may say a young beginner. When I began as Minister in the Provisional Government we had but a few thousand dollars to meet the bills due, but by careful nursing and the co-operation of my colleagues we made a surplus. Then came the revolution and the cholera, which turned us back so that at the beginning of this period I was simply on my bare knees as far as money was concerned. Now I have to begin again, but under better conditions, because matters are more settled and we have a representative Government, and I hope to build up another surplus. If I am to be successful I must be supported. If I should bring in an income tax bill without having statistics, without knowing how many people would be included in the tax, or how much money could be raised, you would do nothing. If I had done this, and with an enemy in camp, not one who would use arms, but who would work to defeat the measure on account of its incompleteness, we would still be badly off. These things must be taken by degrees. Now I have two things more to contend with. I must meet the House and I must meet the Senate. An income tax bill might pass here with flying colors, but when it went into the Senate, to more conservative men, it would be blocked. Then where would I be? I may look like a man defeated at a prize fight when I get through presenting bills, but it is my duty to do that which will increase the revenue. The bills I speak of will increase the revenue during the period \$140,000, and this money will not all come out of the friends of Mr. Robertson who have asked his aid in reducing the burdens they carry. A number of friends have anxiously asked me about increasing the property tax, and when I said I did not intend to do they were surprised. I found that 9,000 people on the Islands hold little pieces of property, and an increase would bring to the Government \$35,000 per year—I think that is the amount, but I have not the figures with me. The gentleman says I have not paid enough attention to an income tax. I have had harder knocks than Rep. Robertson gave me for presenting a species of income tax, and I have been roundly abused for it. I refer to the funding bill. I would like to ask any gentleman if that is not an income tax. You read in the papers of the opposition I am receiving in trying to carry that bill. Now, if I am condemned for that, I should be simply wiped out of existence for attempting anything so radical as an income tax pure and simple. Let us come a little nearer home. I arranged the appropriation bill and it was satisfactory to the Executive, but when I brought it before the Legislature, what was the result? Thirty level-headed, intelligent men raised it above my figures \$244,000. It is very nice to pose as a philanthropist, but capital is a tough thing to fight. Now let me occupy a few minutes more of your time; let me take up a few of the items in this bill. I admit that a license bill is not the nicest thing to handle, but I cannot afford to throw away \$140,000 because it is not pleasant to introduce it. When I handed the bill to Mr. Thurston to prepare, I suggested several things upon which we should receive a revenue. Among these was the tobacco tax. I don't know of a country where people get free tobacco. It is a luxury, and I expect to get \$10,000 revenue out of it for the Government. If this is accomplished I hope to take some of the duty off wine, because a number of our citizens consider wine a portion of their daily food, and I favor lowering the duty on clothing that our people wear and food that they eat, because they are necessities; but tobacco is not in that category. I will close my remarks by enumerating some of the items to which objections are made. There's the business of real estate and loans. We have people who deal in real estate and who loan a little money. It would be wrong to make them pay a tax on each branch of their business, but I think they should pay something. Then there's the barbers. They petition me to charge \$50, not per man, but per shop. I put it down as \$15, and it was increased to \$50. Then we come to my friends, the lawyers. They are my friends, and it is due to their assistance that we get through the year. I never dispute an attorney's fee; I consider it money well spent. The doctors have raised more fuss than all the others put together, and yet a license is not a new thing. Then there are notaries and agents to take acknowledgments. Some of them make a lot of money, and I can see no reason why they should not pay something. Tailors' license was inserted in the Senate and I have nothing to do with it. I would ask you to pass this bill, as it is a measure that will increase the revenue and in an equitable manner."

Rep. Richards thought that dealers in real estate should pay a license.

Rep. Robertson failed to see the relation between an income tax and a license bill. With the latter the small dealer was taxed equally with the large dealer.

Rep. Kamaoha favored striking out Section 16 as unjust to small traders and professional men.

Rep. Richards wanted it to remain as a means of increasing the revenue. Motion to strike out was carried by the following vote:

Ayes Rycroft, Kamaoha, Heia, Pa. II, Winston, Kaeo—5.

Noes Richards, Bond Hanuna, Cliney, McBryde—5.

Other sections passed as in the bill.

SCHOOLS.

The report of the Board of Education is to hand. It covers over 140 pages and gives a considerable amount of information about the schools.

On the Islands there are 122 Government English schools, with an enrollment of 9,093 pupils, 62 independent or private schools, with an enrollment of 3,464 pupils, and three Hawaiian schools—that is where instruction is given entirely in Hawaiian—with an enrollment of 59, making in all an enrollment of 12,616 children. Of these 7,013 are boys, 5,603 are girls. This is the largest school enrollment since the year 1854, when there were 12,432 children in school. Since that year there was a gradual downward tendency, which reached its lowest point in 1876, when all classes of schools combined only mustered 6,252. From information furnished by the Board of Education, there seems every indication that this steady increase will continue.

The nationality of the pupils attending our schools is another subject of interest. No less than twelve nationalities are represented. The Hawaiians head the list with 5,207 children, a slight increase upon the number in the report of 1894. The Portuguese come next with 3,186 children, and those of mixed Hawaiian blood count up 2,193. The increase of Portuguese in the space of two years is very marked, being 635 in advance of what it was in 1894. American children number 396, British 200, German 253. The Chinese show a large increase from 529 in 1894 to 740 in the present year. The breaking down of the prejudice against sending Chinese children to school is due to the strenuous efforts of Mr. F. W. Damon. The Japanese are also beginning to come into school. In 1890 there were only 39 Japanese children in school, and now 261 are reported. South Sea Islanders still figure in the list, but their number, 29, has no effect upon the general total. They have been steadily decreasing since 1890.

There were, at the time the report was made up, 428 teachers upon the Islands. Of these 257 were employed by the Government and 169 by the independent or private schools. The Government employs 63 teachers of Hawaiian blood and 48 of mixed Hawaiian blood, or 101 Hawaiians in all. Teachers of American birth or parentage number 95, and British 44. There are also 9 Portuguese. Of the American and British, many have been born in this country and have received their education wholly or in part in our own educational institutions. It is a satisfaction to see the Portuguese coming into school employment. With one exception, the Portuguese teachers have received their education in the Hawaiian schools, and in several instances they are the offspring of parents who can neither read nor write. The Government school teachers' pay averages \$50 per month, ranging from \$120 per annum paid to a few pupil teachers up to \$2,700 per annum paid to one teacher of the highest grade.

In the independent or private schools only 15 teachers are of pure Hawaiian blood, while there are but 12 of mixed Hawaiian blood, or 27 Hawaiians in all. The American teachers amount to 82, the British to 22, and the remainder are divided among German, French, Belgian, Scandinavian, Portuguese, Dutch, Japanese and Chinese.

For the first time the Board has made an effort to get at the average attendance of the pupils. This, of course, was only possible in Government schools, because there is no law compelling the teachers of independent schools to keep accurate statistics of such matters. The average attendance for the whole group was 88.2 per cent. The best attendance was on Kauai, where 90.7 was the per cent. attendance, and the worst was on Hawaii and Molokai, both of which give 86.4 as their per cent. In Honolulu the average is 88.6.

A comparison is instituted between the school attendance in some of the cities of the United States and Hawaii, and the per cent. of attendance is very much in favor of our Islands. New York reports an average of 73 per cent., Columbus, Ohio, 80 per cent., San Francisco, 67 per cent., and Los Angeles 73 per cent. But it is justly pointed out that the comparison should rather be made with States than with cities, in as much as our population is a scattered, not a concentrated one. Comparing in this way Hawaii stands much better, for New York State has an average school attendance of 64 per cent., Ohio of 72 per cent., and California of 67 per cent.

It is evident that the public school system here is based upon American lines, and that American ideas and American teachers have the guiding influence over them. This should be thoroughly understood by the people of the United States. Of whatever nationality people may be, here they are fused into a nation which is American in all but name. When annexation comes it will find a people which has been educated on the same broad basis as the common schools of the United States stand on. They will find a people trained in ideas of freedom and equality.

For every quarter in a man's pocket there are a dozen uses, and to use each one in such a way as to derive the greatest benefit is a question everyone must solve for himself. We believe, however, that no better use could be made of one of these quarters than to exchange it for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, a medicine that every family should be provided with. For sale by all druggists and dealers Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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1—Authorized Capital, £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital, 2,750,000

Paid-up Capital 687,500 0 0

2—Fire Funds 9,470,992 7 3

3—Life and Annuity Funds 8,572,525 14 11

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Revenue Fire Branch 1,548,860 18 7

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,350,921 18 0

£2,900,782 15 4

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1896.

It is to be hoped that the recommendation of the Board of Health that no steerage passengers from plague-infected countries be allowed to land in Honolulu will receive the proper Governmental sanction. The move is a radical one, but radical measures are quite necessary when considering the protection of public health. The increased number of steamers in the Pacific brings this country nearer the ports of China and Japan, where serious epidemics run riot, and certainly the most effective method of removing Hawaii to a position of comparative safety is to close our ports for the time being to the class of passengers liable to bring disease with them.

The Commissioners of Public Lands are preparing to advertise under the provisions of the Land Act several thousand acres in various parts of the Hilo district. These will be distributed upon right-of-purchase leases and cash freeholds. The surveys are being pushed on as fast as possible in order to get the land on to the market at the earliest date. This is as it ought to be. The lands should be thrown open and brought into cultivation as soon as possible. Now vote the funding bill and the Executive can go ahead and make roads which will materially reduce the cost of building to the settler. The whole thing at present rests with the Senate. Are we to go on, or are we to stop?

The coronation of the Czar and Czarina will take place on May 26, but the excitement over the event is already in full blast. The last coronation cost \$20,000,000, and this will probably cost as much. Everything will go smoothly unless the Nihilists get in their work. These gorgeous but useless pageants will in time become matters of history, and mankind will everywhere acknowledge that it is the height of folly to spend \$20,000,000, or any sum at all, upon such ceremonies. Simplicity is the watchword of the century that is to come, and all such theatrical displays will be relegated to their proper place, the theater. Of course, not all of the \$20,000,000 is wasted; it encourages trade, but a vast quantity of it will be practically thrown away.

President Kruger played a smart game when the heads of the Reform Committee were persuaded to plead guilty, and were then forthwith sentenced to death. Of course it was never intended to punish them in this fashion, but something had to be done to pacify the Boers. President Kruger is a very astute man, but he has a large jingo party which is anxious to go to any lengths. To keep this party in hand, the death sentence had to be passed, and now President Kruger can "yield to pressure" from America and England. There will be very heavy fines for the men who were engaged in the abortive attempt at revolution, as many of them are very wealthy. Colonel Hammond was in receipt of a salary of \$60,000 a year and had mining interests besides. The Boers' treasury will be full, and the Finance Minister down there will not need to be bothering his head about a "funding bill."

Although Minister Willis refused to talk politics on his arrival in San Francisco, the following extract from an interview in the Post undoubtedly explains his position in the January 17th affair: "So far as my recognition of the 17th of January is concerned, that is a matter upon which I have no authority to talk. The rules of the State Department are most positive concerning the discussion of matters in which either home or foreign politics are concerned. Hawaii is the only place in the world where a Minister of this country is cut off from his Government by wire. Any action or position that I took was done after a careful consultation of the orders under which I was empowered to act for this country." It will be noticed that Mr. Willis lays no little stress upon the fact that he was unable to communicate with his Government, and consequently was obliged to act "under orders" probably given some months previous to the advent of Secretary Olney.

The practical uses of the X ray photography are increasing from day to day. A London paper gives the details of a case tried at Nottingham in which there was an accident claim. A burlesque and comedy actress while carrying out an engagement, met with an accident and injured her foot. She was laid up for a month and then was unable to fill her engagement. When the case was brought up it was claimed by the defendants that she was, in vulgar parlance, "soldiering." But science

came in. She was, upon advice of her physician, sent to the University College Hospital, where both her feet were photographed by the X rays. The negatives were produced in court and the difference between the two was absolutely convincing. The paper says that "there was a definite displacement of the cuboid bone of the left foot which showed at once both the nature and the measure of the injury." There could be no defense and string of contradictory "expert" testimony. By the use of the X ray many accident claims can now be satisfactorily settled, and a large amount of perjury on both sides will be done away with.

HOMESTEAD LOTS.

The first distribution of land under the homestead lease system took place on Monday, May 4. The lots offered were at Pohala, Ewa. They were eagerly applied for, the number of applicants being far in excess of the number of lots.

The terms upon which these homestead leases are given make them peculiarly desirable to a people who have ever been only too ready to convert their land into cash or eat it up in a luau or two.

In two years the occupier must build a dwelling house and must reside in it. Before the end of six years he must have in cultivation ten per cent. of the land, or five per cent. and plant and keep growing ten timber, shade or fruit trees per acre.

The interest of the occupier of the land is not assignable, either by mortgage or otherwise, nor can the buildings, improvements or crops be subject to attachment, nor any process of bankruptcy. The occupier cannot sublet. At the end of six years, all conditions having been carried out, the Government gives a lease of the land for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, after which period it is probable that the occupier will no longer require a lease.

The idea is to give people an inalienable home. Had such a scheme been tried in the forties, many a Hawaiian who now owns no foot of soil would have retained his homestead and passed it on to his children.

NINETY DAYS.

"Each session of the Legislature shall continue not longer than ninety days, excluding Sundays and Holidays." What does this mean? It seems plain enough, but there is a difference of opinion about it. Does it mean ninety days, excluding Sundays and holidays, from the commencement of the session, whether the Legislature sat or not, or does it mean ninety actual sittings? It was the intention of the framers of the present constitution to prevent long sessions of the Legislature, as being bad for the business of the country and detrimental to the interests of many of the members. Interpreting on that basis, there can be no doubt that the interpretation of the article is ninety days from the commencement of the session. If it meant ninety actual sittings, a Legislature by adjourning two or three days at a time might prolong its sessions over a period of six months or even a year. This certainly was not the intention of the framers of the constitution, for it militates directly against the evident desire they had of forcing a session to be short, and making the members attend to business right away. Under this interpretation the Legislature has just twenty-two days to complete its work.

It is very doubtful whether the work of the session can be completed in the time, and the President will have to make use of his prerogative and extend the session. He can, however, only extend it for thirty days, and the constitution says nothing about "excluding Sundays and Holidays" in the paragraph giving the President power to extend.

It behooves our Senators and Representatives to speed on with their work. The session, up to the present, has not done much in the way of legislation. There has been much talk, and a good deal of time has been wasted. What the country needs is the passage of such bills as affect its material prosperity. These should be taken up and dealt with as quickly as a proper regard to debate will allow.

PREPARING PRESIDENTIAL TIME.

Returns from the Republican conventions of the United States show no abatement in the popularity of William McKinley, Jr., as a presidential candidate. Since the last mail delegates to the national nominating convention at St. Louis have been selected in Maine, Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Maine of course, goes solid for Reed. In Connecticut the delegates were not instructed which is regarded as a victory for McKinley whose bench mark has been hard at work to break the New England Reed combination. In Tennessee McKinley men won the day only after a hard fight, but the delegation will vote as a unit for the Ohio man.

Pennsylvania Republicans endorsed

M. S. Quay, which simply means that Quay still holds his grip on the machine politics of his State. It is doubtful if he has any hope of being the presidential candidate. The complimentary support of his State will probably satisfy his ambition.

New Jersey delegates were not instructed regarding the presidential nomination, but the convention platform contained a strong recommendation of Garrett A. Hobart as an available man for Vice President. Should the delegates force their claims for Hobart, they cannot be expected to vote for an Eastern man to head the ticket.

A new Democratic candidate has loomed up in the person of William E. Russell of Massachusetts, who will probably go to the Chicago convention with a solid New England delegation. Russell is the only Massachusetts Democrat who has ever been able to win the gubernatorial fight for two consecutive terms. He is a young man, a good orator, and possessed of a pleasing personality that brought him to the front as the "popular Governor of Massachusetts." He has never done anything remarkable, except gain the mugwump vote of Massachusetts, consequently he has few enemies and would make a good man for the Democrats to lead into their impending political slaughter.

FUNDING BILL.

The resolution of Senator McCandless relative to the funding bill comes up for reconsideration and discussion today. There is no doubt about the funding bill being the liveliest issue of the session, and a very interesting debate may be looked for.

The opponents of the bill, without, perhaps, thoroughly understanding what they are doing, are quietly playing into the hands of the wealthy as against the poorer class of our citizens. When people foresee that they are going to have a large surplus to invest they naturally look for a good, safe investment, and they want it for a long time. There is such a class here, and it is into the hands of this class that the opponents of the Minister of Finance's measure are throwing the golden apple of opportunity.

Senator McCandless' resolution also throws the whole responsibility upon the Executive, taking it off from the shoulders of the Senate. Fair play is a jewel, and the Senate should take its proper share of responsibility. The Executive, with hands tied as it is proposed to tie them, will not be able to carry on the much needed improvements in the country. The defeat of this bill will mean complete stagnation for a couple of years, and this at a time when we require everything to be pushed on as fast as possible, so that we can take advantage of the "years of fatness" now before us, and be in proper condition to meet the inevitable rebound when it comes.

One more thing must be borne in mind. No one doubts Senator McCandless being a good annexationist, but the making of an interminable loan for fifty years would undoubtedly militate against annexation. In this matter the Senator is distinctly wrong, though he fails to recognize it. A loan terminable, as Mr. Damon's bill proposes, is the proper one to make at such a time. It shows on the face of it that though we are going to carry on our affairs in a thoroughly businesslike way by ourselves, yet we propose to be prepared at any time to become a part of the Great Republic, and that we have arranged our financial affairs with that object in view.

HAWAII IN REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The New York Nation gleefully points out that one Republican platform after another is being adopted without a word upon Hawaiian annexation in any of them. Our contemporary is especially delighted that the platform adopted by Maine Republicans makes no reference whatever to Hawaii. The pleasure of the Nation is the result of the supposed misgivings with which the apparent neglect of the annexation question will be received in Hawaii. The Anglomaniac power that shapes the policy of the New York Nation weeps for Hawaii long before there is any occasion for it.

Whatever difference of views may be held on annexation in this country, there has been a universal desire to have the discussion of Hawaiian affairs in the United States as free from party politics as possible. It is certainly not for our best interests to have the great parties of the United States pitted against each other on the Hawaiian question. The attitude maintained toward this country during the last four years has not been indicative of the policy of the Democratic party, notwithstanding the desire of the mugwump constituents to give it that sort of a color.

While the coming National Democratic convention may endorse the second administration of Grover Cleveland, in the usual party style, we doubt very much whether any attempt will be made to single out his Hawaiian

policy and place upon it the stamp of "well done, thou good and faithful servant." The Democracy has always been the annexation party of the United States, and it will take more than the mistakes of one administration to bring about a complete change of heart or pledge the party to such a weak-minded, un-American policy as the great Godkin would like to map out. Hawaii, as an applicant for annexation to the United States, has never sought to trust its fortunes to any particular party organization.

One interesting point which the Nation fails to bring into prominence is the fact that no one of the Democratic State conventions has declared in favor of Mr. Cleveland's scheme of dealing with Hawaii. The people of this country should be well satisfied to remain in the back ground until the American people do their talking at the polls next November. Then, and not till then, Hawaii will make its presence known, and we trust the American people will be called upon to take the Island Republic or leave it.

A WASHINGTON APOLOGY.

It having come to the attention of the Washington Star that Minister Willis had complained to the Hawaiian Government on account of an editorial extract that appeared in this paper, the Star gives voice to its sentiments in the matter as follows:

"Minister Willis has left Honolulu and is now headed in this direction. It is rumored that he will not return to the Island Republic; that this administration will manifest its displeasure at Hawaiian republicanism and progress by having as its representative at Honolulu an official whose rank and station is that of a mere casual general. The people of Hawaii will surely be much delighted if this rumor has substantial foundation, and so will the people of the United States, for the latter are tired of the playmate manner in which Minister Willis has endeavored to annoy a government which it should have been his pleasure and duty to encourage and support. From the time when Mr. Willis presented to President Dole the ultimatum of his chief to the effect that the government to which he was accredited must commit suicide, he has been energetic only in worrying; the tactics of the mosquito have been his."

"What was probably his last effort materialized when he called to say his official farewell to the President of the Pacific Republic. Upon that occasion Mr. Willis assumed the role of press censor, and announced his dissatisfaction with the Hawaiian Government because it permitted the Honolulu Advertiser to reprint an editorial which appeared in the Star, an editorial which asserted that 'Mr. Willis has no value whatever in Honolulu. If anything, he is a standing affront to the people for whom the people of this country feel a warm attachment.' Not having any control over the Honolulu Advertiser, President Dole could do nothing but listen with assumed gravity to the plying complaints of the thin-skinned diplomat."

"Minister Willis' complaint was a remarkable exhibition of petulance, for no one knows more thoroughly than does Minister Willis how completely useless—except as a disturber—he has been in Hawaii. The quotation from the Star to which he took exception and for which he foolishly attempted to hold a Honolulu newspaper and the Hawaiian Government responsible, was part of an editorial in which attention was directed to the fact that Minister Willis was not in any sense a representative of the people of the United States; never at any time during his brief and inglorious diplomatic career has he ever done more than voice the un-American and anti-republican ideas which have so grievously afflicted President Cleveland in his Hawaiian policy."

"As the Star has before stated—in the editorial which aroused the Willis ire—the value of an American Minister in any country depends upon his representative character. Following that came the paragraph to which most exception was taken. In spite of the fact that the fretful and querulous Minister has taken umbrage at some of the Star's statements as to his diplomatic status, the Star sees no reason for amending any of its declarations as to him. He has been merely the personal representative of Grover Cleveland at Honolulu. He has never been a representative of the American people. He is an avowed enemy to the republican Government of Hawaii. He is doing the proper thing in coming home. He should stay at home."

HONEST, BUT MISTAKEN.

Senator McCandless' friends believe that he has a grievance against this paper in that the Senator's reply to Minister Damon's remarks upon annexation as affected by the funding bill was not published. Senator McCandless stated in the Legislature on Monday that by floating four per cent. ten-forty bonds this country would simply be following the example of the United States in its recent loan transactions. In other words, Senator McCandless would say to the United States, provided the character of our loan is brought into question in discussing annexation, "We have a loan on our hands that can not be redeemed for ten years but with all its bad features it is no worse than the financial obligations which the United States has on its hands."

So far as the Senator's desire for annexation is concerned, there can be no question, but he is fighting along the wrong line when he considers that the argument, "We are no worse off than

the other fellows," will hold water. Senator McCandless does not stop to consider that Hawaiian four per cent. bonds will not hold the same position in the financial market as United States bonds. He does not stop to consider that long term Hawaiian bonds floated on the conditions named in his resolution will, with the possibility of annexation before us, make Hawaiian bonds a good speculation. He does not realize that by booming these bonds redeemable in ten years he is playing into the hands of the bondholders. It was not many months ago that the Congressmen of the United States who were advocating annexation were accused with being heavy investors in Hawaiian bonds, and their annexation sentiments were born of a desire to coin an extra percentage on their investment. Now the Senator seeks to commit the Government to a scheme which in consequence of the country's position before the door of Uncle Sam, will give its enemies a new grip on the financial bar put up to keep Hawaii out in the cold.

While it is true that the United States has no surplus to take up the Hawaiian bonds, as was the case in 1893, it must be remembered that it is better to say nothing than to go before the American people to-day with the plea that the Hawaiian financial policy has been no worse than that of the United States during the last three years. It doesn't take a statesman intellect to see that the majority of the American people are not in love with schemes that put money into the pockets of bond syndicates. It is fair to suppose that in event of annexation during the next two or three years the United States will not be in a position to wipe out the Hawaiian debt and stop the interest, but this country cannot afford to bank on suppositions. It is the business of our public men to place the national debt in such a form that the United States can take it or leave it, according to the condition of the American pocket book.

Senator McCandless is honest enough in his annexation sentiments, but he holds mistaken ideas.

FUNDING BILL.

The main measures of this session, the very backbone of the legislation, are the now celebrated bills 18, 19, 20 and 21. Upon the success or failure of those bills depends the future of the country for the next two years, or more properly for the next four years, at least.

The funding bill, of which an abstract appeared in these columns two days ago, is one phase of the question. That settled, we can take into consideration the loan bill, but the loan bill cannot be considered unless the refunding bill passes. As a fact, upon the refunding bill hangs the financial policy of the ministry.

Were we never going to borrow any money, we might get along without refunding, but a young country like this, with roads to build, wharves to build, bridges to build and teaming acres to develop, will be obliged to borrow. Now, before borrowing it is but right that our affairs should be set in order. The funding bill does set them in order; it reduces our interest and puts us in a better position to obtain the additional sums we may need.

There seems to be no doubt that the funding bill has the support of a majority of the House of Representatives, and there can be no mistake that it is a measure which meets the approval of the smaller merchants and traders. The Senators who oppose the bill have been quick to see how ill-advised was their action in promptly tabling the bills before even a suggestion of a discussion was allowed in the matter, and the trend of their action now seems to be to throw the responsibility of possible failure to refund upon the Executive. The Senators are playing into the hands of the bondholders. Whether advisedly or not, we will not attempt to say, but the fact remains, nevertheless, they may try to take Minister Damon to task for practically refusing to accept the terms of Senator McCandless' resolution, but whatever may be said on that point is pale to insignificance by the fact that the Senate refused to discuss Minister Damon's measure, and by so doing made a move directly in opposition to the best interests of this country.

Senator McCandless says the loan can be refunded at the figures named in his resolution, but it is only a general assertion, with little or no figures or finances to back it up. The Senator and his supporters have made statements, but they have proved nothing. True, the proof of the pudding is in the eating, but in financial puddings there must be a more substantial forecast of possibilities than the McCandless resolution gives before the people will support the Executive in an attempt to swallow that morsel. The opposition in the Senate practically tells Minister Damon that they don't like his measure; that they have a theoretical idea which they want him to carry out; that they are positive their idea is sound, though they don't care to offer tangible proof; and finally,

that in case of the success of their scheme, they would like all the glory, and in case of failure—the probable outcome—the Executive must bear all the blame. After the peremptory manner in which the funding bill has been put aside by the Senate, the snap-shot financiers can take it for granted that they will sign their political death warrant by forcing the McCandless resolution upon the Executive. The people won't sanction such a move, nor do we believe their representatives in the House will do so.

The greatest credit must be given to the Minister of Finance for bringing forward as popular a measure as the refunding bill. All his tendencies and surroundings would seem to have urged him to the side of the capitalist, but he has seen clearly what was for the good of the country and its population, and has boldly outlined a policy which is not agreeable to the capitalist class.

The measure is no ghost, it is a strong and healthy youth, and its friends mean to fight a good fight for it and see it through in spite of all the efforts made to strangle it.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

Editors have always realized the danger of a too free use of the "facile pen," but have deemed the scissors a perfectly safe instrument to use in their work. And yet, we notice our old friend, Editor Farrington, of the Honolulu Advertiser, has got into trouble by simply copying an item from a Washington newspaper, due credit being given. It seems that the article reflected on United States Minister Willis, intimating that he is no good, and as the Advertiser is considered to be a Government paper, that gentleman demanded satisfaction of the Hawaiian authorities. The Minister of Foreign Affairs promised to "speak to the editor" about the offending paragraph, and this alarming measure has probably been carried out before this time. Yankee editors have, from time to time, been licked, shot at, indicted for libel and sent to jail for contempt, on account of sundry editorial indiscretions, but Mr. Farrington is perhaps the first of the gang to be subjected to the ordeal of being "spoken to" by a Government Minister. We wish him a safe deliverance.—Rockland Opinion, Maine.

Minister Willis has left the Hawaiian Islands on what he terms the regular sixty-day vacation. For the last three or four months there has been little or no intercourse between the Minister and the Government. The former refused to be present at the anniversary celebration of the establishment of the Republic, and declined to give any satisfactory reason for his absence. The Minister has had a sinecure for the last three years. There was very little for him to do, and as for that, he went about it in such a bungling way that it would have been better if he had not acted at all. Minister Willis has been a persona non grata in Hawaii for some time. He is not ignorant of that fact, neither is the Administration. He may go back to the Islands as a mere matter of form, but in his present relation, having ceased to be an acceptable minister, his usefulness there, if he ever had any, is at an end.—Oakland Tribune, Cal.

The Pacific Mail Company has refused to discharge Surgeon Bowle, who, on the last voyage of the Belgic, attempted to smuggle a leper into Honolulu. The Hawaiian Government has demanded his dismissal, and has notified the Mail Company that never again will a steamer be permitted to dock at Honolulu which has Bowle on board. Bowle will not be discharged, however, but he will be assigned to some schedule that does not involve a call at Honolulu. Thus has another war-cloud been happily dissipated.—San Francisco Report.

And so Minister Willis is bounced from Hawaii at last. His going there, accredited to the Provisional Government, with a covert understanding that he was to lend his influence to its overthrow and the reinstatement of Queen Liliuokalani, was an insult to President Dole and his administration, which went beyond the bounds of all ordinary civility in consenting to receive Willis in the first place.—Salt Lake Tribune, Utah.

Honolulu has a right to feel a little squeamish on the subject of steamers from the Orient. The consequences of an epidemic on the Islands are so inevitable and so well understood that all the world should sympathize with the effort to avert them.—San Francisco Post.

To Obtain Information.

Superintendent Hawley of the Spreckels line is going to have a new means of getting information from the ocean. A pigeon cote is to be built at the Oceanic dock, and every steamer that goes out on a long cruise will take a homing bird. For instance, the Australia for Honolulu and the Alameda, Mariposa and Monowai for Australasia will take birds out with them for a couple of hundred miles and they will then be released. If any vessel is in sight or in distress, the news will come at once to Spreckels' dock and a tug will be sent out. It will be the same in the case of tugs, and the Fearless and Vigilant will be able in this manner to keep the office posted.—San Francisco Call.

A Cure for Muscular Rheumatism.

Mrs. R. L. Lamson of Fairmont, Ill., says: "My sister used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for muscular rheumatism and it effected a complete cure. I keep it in the house at all times and have always found it beneficial for aches and pains. It is the quickest cure for rheumatism, muscular pains and lameness I have ever seen." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

FIGHTING THE LICENSE.

Senate Waits for House to Go Through.

REPRESENTATIVES FIGHT BILL.

Livery Stables Taxed Against Strong Opposition—It Will Cost Money to be a Milk Dealer—Readjustment of the Merchandise License, Etc.

Sixty-first Day.
THURSDAY, May 7.

At the close of the usual morning exercises in the Senate, Senator Lyman offered the report of the Public Lands Committee on the fencing bill. The committee recommended that the bill pass as read. The report was tabled to be considered with the bill.

Senator Lyman also introduced his bill to allow the Hilo Electric Light Company to use the water of Wailuku river. Referred to the Printing Committee.

The Senate bill relating to ports of entry was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House bill relating to fencing was taken up on second reading, and after considerable discussion thereon was referred back to the Public Lands Committee.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Rep. Richards reported for the committee on passed bills that Senate bills Nos. 26 and 28 and House bills Nos. 27 and 28 had been presented to the President for consideration.

Upon motion of Rep. Winston the House voted to reconsider Section 16 of the License Act which was stricken out on Wednesday. Referred to the select committee having other kindred matters under consideration.

Section 50, relating to meat licenses with the substitute section proposed by the committee, were referred to the same committee.

Section 51 and others relating to the slaughter of meat, were referred to the same committee.

Sections 56 and 57 relating to physicians, surgeons and dentists were stricken out without very much debate.

Section 58, relating to the same subject, was stricken out. A motion by Rep. Bond to reconsider the matter on the score that the House was not fully aware of what it was doing, was lost.

Other sections relating to physicians, surgeons and dentists, were referred to the select committee.

Then followed a consideration of other sections in which the House seemed to take little interest.

Upon motion of Rep. Ryckoff, the two sections relating to licenses on lawyers practicing in the higher and lower courts, were stricken out.

Everything went on in a quiet manner until the livery stable section of the License Bill was met with. It was then that Rep. Richards jumped up and objected strenuously, saying that it was manifestly unfair for an extra license to be placed upon the livery men. They were taxed high enough already. It was absurd to strike out the section relating to lawyers and then, in the face of such action, to favor putting a license upon the livery men. They were now paying licenses for their carriages and also property taxes. In his mind the thing was very unjust.

Rep. Robertson—What about the whole bill?

Rep. Richards—I think the whole bill is wrong but I do not believe in striking out one thing and leaving in another. Rep. Richards then referred to the licenses upon the boat boys. In his mind it was unfair. It was getting to be so that a poor boat boy could not turn around without paying a license.

A motion was then made to postpone consideration of the bill and take up another.

Rep. Kamaooha objected to this saying that if the House intended to spend two or three days in the consideration of a bill and then drop it all of a sudden, nothing would ever be done. Minister Smith said that the present bill contained many features that were decided improvements on the old law. Of course there might be certain provisions that, upon consideration, would not be deemed proper to adopt, but that was no reason why the consideration of the whole bill should be postponed.

Rep. Robertson said he did not wish to be understood as favoring the License Bill, but he failed to see why the livery stables should not be taxed as well as any other industry. It was a very good thing in his mind that carriages were required to pay a license, since those vehicles were directly concerned in the wear and tear of the roads and should by rights pay for the repair and maintenance of the same. In regard to the objections of the member from Hilo, he had simply sat and voted complacently upon other sections of the bill and then when the matter of livery stables came up for consideration, he was on the floor in a minute, flaring up like Mokuawewe and crying for help. Rep. Robertson was of the opinion that the member from Hilo was not just exactly clear with respect to what he wanted. He said that for his part he had voted against the new sections because he believed that they led to a pernicious system, while he voted for the old sections of the bill because revenue was requisite.

Rep. Halualani moved that Lihue be inserted in the list of places on the islands where licenses on the livery business would be required.

Rep. Kaao objected very strenuously to this saying that it seemed to him Kauai was the island that was being

neglected most in Legislative considerations and of which the most was expected in the way of taxes. Wm. Rice was the only man who made any pretenses at doing a livery business on Kauai. His place was at Lihue. He had always been very kind to people who wanted carriages and had often conferred favors in many ways. It was very probable that if a tax were to be placed upon his business, he would not be as kind as before.

The House thought it no more than proper that Lihue should be included in the list, and voted accordingly.

At 12 30 House adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Section 76 in bill relating to hotels and boarding houses. Referred to committee.

Sec. 77 allowing private families to have not more than four boarders or lodgers without a license. Referred to committee.

Sec. 78 exempting country hotels passed.

Sec. 79 relating to tax on sales of merchandise was objected to by Rep. Robertson on the ground of its not being equitable. He favored a percentage tax on gross amount of sales.

Rep. Kamaooha thought it would be difficult to ascertain the exact amount of sales because merchants are loath to tell what their business amounts to in a year. He favored original bill. Sec. passed as amended.

Section 80, applying to license to an agent for sale of foreign made goods. Passed.

Section 81, referring to commercial travelers under above section. Passed.

Section 82, referring to sales of articles such as opium, alcohol, liquors, cigars and cigarettes under this section.

Rep. Kamaooha wanted fire arms included because men who have guns or fire arms must have a license. It is not right to charge a man for using a gun, and not the man who sells it.

We should stop the sale of fire arms or we will have a repetition of the past trouble.

Passed as in the bill after a long discussion.

Section 83, providing for harsh punishment by fine and imprisonment was amended by Rep. Robertson to read "at hard labor."

Section 84, relating to tax on sales of milk by dealers or private individuals. Mr. Winston said it was the knottiest problem the committee had to solve. He had a list of thirty well to do people who have cows and who derive an income from the sale of milk to a good paying lot of customers.

Petition from milk dealers was read. Passed as amended by committee. This fixes the license at \$25 for persons who sell milk.

Penalty for selling adulterated milk was made a fine not to exceed \$50.

Section permitting private families to keep three cows and to sell surplus product to neighbors was stricken out.

Rep. Kamaooha thought \$5 should be put on the business on all other districts outside of those named in the bill. It would be a kind of guarantee that the artisan water would not be so liberally used.

Rep. Richards thought \$25 was a big fee for Hilo unless the plantations were considered. He would ask Minister Damon if it would include those plantations.

Minister Damon thought it would include the plantations. He suggested that \$15 would be sufficient for Wailuku and Hilo and \$5 for other outer districts.

Rep. Robertson amended to read "\$10 for districts of Wailuku and Hilo." Carried.

Rep. Richards asked for a reconsideration because the amendment had not been read by the secretary. The amendment was read as requested, and he objected to the provision, but would favor a \$15 license for the town of Hilo, within a radius of one mile of the postoffice. Motion to reconsider was lost.

Rep. Richards said it was not right to force a vote on the House that had not been read by the secretary and was not understood by the members. He contended that the motion was put unparliamentary and in a way which made it impossible for the members to understand it, and only four had voted.

Rep. Bond supported the motion.

Rep. Kamaooha said the House had rules that should be followed or wiped out. The amendment was read by the interpreter for the benefit of the Hawaiian members. The motion carried, and now, because the Representative from Hilo didn't vote, he asks that it be considered. I object.

House adjourned at 3:35 p. m.

PASSING OF THE BEETLE.

Prof. Koebele Experimenting. Satisfactory Outlook.

Professor Koebele of the Agricultural Department is experimenting with a fungus growth on the Japanese beetles, transmitting the disease by inoculation. Thus far the result has been entirely satisfactory, as in thirty hours a number of inoculated beetles were covered with a white substance and were to all appearances very sick bugs.

This is the same plan that was adopted by Professor Koebele while in the United States to remove chinch bugs. It is his intention to have a number of bugs inoculated and then distribute them in colonies through the islands. In this way the disease will spread, and if the result is as expected the islands will soon be rid of beetles.

DEPUTY SCHOOL INSPECTOR.

John F. Scott Appointed Wednesday—Secretary's Office Vacant.

At a meeting of the Board of Education held Wednesday afternoon the usual routine school matters were discussed by the full board, consisting of W. D. Alexander, president, Judge Cooper, Mrs. E. F. Dillingham, Prof. M. M. Scott and W. A. Bowen, the matter of appointing a Deputy Inspector General of Schools was taken up.

As there were no applications on file for the position, it was the sense of the Board that John F. Scott, the pres-

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PRICE'S
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MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

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LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

ent secretary, be promoted to the new office. The vote on the nomination was unanimous and Mr. Scott was declared elected.

The incumbent is a popular man with everyone having business with the Board, and his appointment will give general satisfaction. Mr. Scott's successor as secretary has not been appointed.

REGARDING JAPAN.

Notes of Interest to Honolulu—The New Steamship Line.

The Tayo Maru (Zambesi) is billed to sail from Kobe, Japan, to Honolulu on May 3d. She will be consigned to the Kobe Immigration Co. B. Shimmizu has been appointed agent for the new line and he will probably arrive here on the first steamer.

She will have on board 300 free laborers and about 100 under contract. She will also have about 500 tons of general freight and 100 tons Japanese coal. The second steamer in the line is due to arrive about the middle of June.

The Kobe Daily News has a long article regarding emigration to Hawaii, condemning a plan recently adopted there by one of the companies by which the laborers will be required to pay their own passage to Honolulu. It was intimated in Japan that the Governor of the district from which the men would be shipped had declined to issue passports unless their passage money was paid.

The arrest and sentence of Hoshina, late of the Honolulu Custom House service, for smuggling opium, was a surprise to ex-members of the Honolulu legation now in Japan.

Count T. Itogaki, leader of the Liberal party in Japan, has been appointed as Minister of Home Department. This is a great change in the Japanese Cabinet.

Goro Narita, late Secretary of Japanese Legation here, has been appointed to a position in the Commercial Bureau of Foreign Affairs office, Tokio. He asks in a private letter to be remembered to all his Honolulu friends.

Saburo Fugii, formerly H. I. J. M. Consul-General at Honolulu, is filling an important post in the Foreign Office, Tokio. He is in excellent health and is as jolly as ever.

Ten small-pox cases were officially reported in Tokio on the 10th inst.

A sharp shock of earthquake was felt in Tokyo on the 11th inst. at 10h. 59m. 49s. p. m. The duration was 2 minutes 52 seconds, and the direction from northwest to southeast, the maximum horizontal motion, 1.5 millimetre in 0.3 second; the maximum vertical motion, 0.2 millimetre in 0.3 second.—Official Gazette.

IN CIRCUIT COURT.

Housebreakers Get One Month. Rioters Convicted on Appeal.

Some important cases came up for trial in the Circuit Court yesterday. Kepano, who was found guilty of house breaking during the November term, and whose sentence was suspended, was brought before Judge Perry and sentenced to one month at hard labor. The second charge of larceny was nolle pross'd.

Juno Davis was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor for attempted rape.

A nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Antonio Manuel for perjury. Defendant discharged.

Nolle prosequi was entered in two of the cases of Lono, charged with maintaining a lottery game.

In the third case Lono plead guilty and was fined \$200 and costs.

In the case of Ah Hoon and four other Chinamen, for rioting and obstructing justice at Wailua not long since, defendants were sentenced each to three months at hard labor. It will be remembered that these were the leaders instrumental in trapping the deputy sheriff and his officers in one of

the rice plantation houses at the place mentioned, and who were scattered to the four winds by a detachment of police under Captain Parker.

Kopekaio charged with manufacturing and selling a decoction bearing the euphonious name of swipes, was convicted by a jury of his peers. Considerable amusement was caused by the testimony of a very good witness for the defense, who swore that no one came into the yard on the day on which the offense was committed. She was quite sure of it, because on that day she had killed a dog for culinary purposes, and had fixed the gate so no one could enter the yard and interfere with her dressing the carcass of the animal. An inquiry as to the result of such interference brought out the statement that she was taking the hair off the dog, and if anyone had come into the yard or shouted loud enough for her to hear them the hair would not have come off. As it was, she experienced no difficulty.

IN POLICE CIRCLES.

Insane Husband and Wife Brought From Kauai Yesterday.

The following were registered at the police station yesterday:

Two native girls for absconding themselves from school.

Chas. Smith, a deserter from the bark Pactolus, captured by Captain Hilbus.

Fook Sai and Lum Yan, for accessory in assault.

Joseph Roberts and his wife, Kaulu-wehiwehi, who murdered their sixteen-months' old child on Kauai a few days ago, and who were committed to the Insane Asylum later, were brought down on the Mikahala yesterday morning by Officer Josefa. They were immediately sent to the Insane Asylum.

The District Court disposed of quite a number of cases yesterday, of which the following are the most important:

Yong Chang plead guilty to charge of having opium in possession and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and costs. Nolle prosequi was entered in the cases of Hong Shee and Ah Wan for the same offense and defendants were discharged.

Chau Ho was found guilty of maintaining and conducting a game of the fao and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and costs.

Jose Trivella was found guilty of assault and battery and sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 and costs.

In the case of Ferrera for assault and battery a nolle prosequi was entered and defendant discharged.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Don't forget the races tomorrow.

J. G. Jones has been appointed pound master at Kukuiahae, Hawaii.

W. Y. Horner advertises some first-class horses, colts and pack mules for sale.

Mrs. D. P. Birnie arrived by the steamer China yesterday after a trip of several weeks in the Orient.

A private letter from San Francisco contains the information that Minister Willis III with pneumonia at the Occidental Hotel.

The gold medal offered by President Dole to ladies of Oahu College for excellence in archery, as well as one of silver offered by Prof. Hosmer as a second prize, are on exhibition at Wickman's.

A fight occurred recently on the steamer Zealandia, on the voyage from Acapulco to San Francisco, in which the mate was stabbed by a drunken sailor. As Zealandia is under the Hawaiian flag, it is probable, says the Examiner, that the sailor will be brought here for trial.

Manager Dillingham took United States Minister Dunn and others of the through passengers on the China out for a spin on the railroad Wednesday afternoon. The actual running time to Wailanae and return was two hours and six minutes, which is very good time for a narrow gauge road.

The visitors expressed themselves as highly gratified with the trip and the courtesies extended by Honolulu's enterprising railroad manager.

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SUGAR IS ALL RIGHT.

Williams, Dimond & Co.'s Review of the Market.

FEW SELLERS IN THE EAST.

Difference Between Buyer and Seller. Activity in Refined Sugars—Larger Supplies than Usual—Planting Area Should be as Large as in 1894.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—Sugar—The Western Sugar Refining Company advanced all grades of refined for California, Oregon and Washington 1-8c per lb, the 8th inst., and again on the 13th inst., 1/4c per lb. Since the 13th inst., there has been no change and prices are quoted as follows: Cube, crushed and powdered, 6 1/2c; dry granulated, 5 1/2c; confectioners' A, 5 1/2c; Magnolia A, 5 1/2c; extra C, 5 1/2c; golden C, 5c.

Prices in bond for export were also advanced on above dates 1/4c per lb., and we quote on the basis of 5 1/2c net for granulated. We quote Hong Kong granulated in this market at 5 1/2c and beet granulated at 5 1/2c.

Basis—Advanced to 4c net for 96 per cent, test on April 8th, and 4 1-16c on April 18th. The only sales reported since our last circular were 13,000 bags spot at 4 1/4c on April 8th, 6,000 bags spot at 4 1/4c on the 9th, and 8,000 bags spot at 4 1/4c on the 18th inst.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—We have to report a strong and advancing market since our last circular, but the business in raw sugars in New York has been almost at a standstill owing to buyers' and sellers' views being 1/4c to 1/2c apart. Boston refiners have taken several cargoes of centrifugals on the basis of 4 1/4c for 96 per cent. test, but other buyers have refused to pay this figure.

Even at 4 1/4c there have been comparatively few sellers and it is certain that since the 18th inst., no sugar could have been purchased for less and very little at this figure. Muscovados and molasses sugar do not seem to have advanced in the same proportion and have been quoted in New York during the month at 3 1/4c for 89 per cent. test. Muscovados and 3 1/2c for molasses.

The market for refined sugars has been quite active and excited having been advanced on April 7th to 5.06c for granulated, 8th to 5.18c, and 13th to 5.31c.

The price of 88 per cent. beet in London since our last circular has ruled as follows: 7th, 12s 6 1/2d; 9th, 12s 7 1/2d; 13th, 12s 8 1/2d; 14th, 12s 10 1/2d; 16th, 12s 9d; 17th, 12s 9 1/2d; 21st, 12s 9d; 23d, 12s 8 1/2d; 23rd, 12s 9d; and 25th, 12s 8 1/2d.

C. Czarnikow & Co., London, in their last circular received here, of April 9th, write as follows:

"The expectations of better trade after the holidays were not disappointed."

The expectations of better trade after the holidays have not been disappointed, and naturally America with its light stocks took the lead, refined advancing 1-16c, and then 1/4c, being altogether 10s 1/4d per cwt. We cannot, unfortunately, boast of anything approaching this, the improvement being only about 3d per cwt., but white sugars have advanced well in a line with raws, and some United Kingdom descriptions improved even a fraction more. But our refiners are still working at ruinous margins, based on cheap previous purchases, the benefit of which is almost entirely given away to the consumer. In like manner foreign granulated held in second hands cannot yet regain a normal level, although foreign refiners have been out of the market for a long time, and the April tenders being very heavy, a large quantity will probably be stored. What holders generally think of the future was lately apparent in the heavy premiums paid for summer deliveries, and after the long stagnation it will not require a very strong demand to relieve the market of pressing second-hand supplies, especially when statistics become more favorable. The Cuban receipts were again very light; the American arrivals, as anticipated in our last, were rather moderate, fresh shipments had to be ordered from this side, and our visibles must and will decrease at an unusual rate. Occasional reference to the course of events in 1893 are to be met with, but we have now about 800,000 tons more supplies than in that year, and the rise in prices then should never be dissociated from the disastrous subsequent decline; there is nothing to alter the opinion that, at present premiums, we shall have sufficient sugar till next crop, and with light stocks in autumn, we ought to have a good summer trade at safe remunerative prices, if speculation does not again overshoot the mark, and base its operations more on future crop prospects here and in Cuba than on some problematic squeeze in autumn.

As regards sowings an area is expected similar to 1894, and we fully want that, unless wonders should happen in Cuba. The only doubt is expressed about Germany, where the sugar bill is still in abeyance, where the farmers' pretensions are rather high and where factories have not yet been able to contract the full quantity, but where ultimately on speculation or otherwise it is hoped that the full area will be sown. The weather has not been very favorable lately, cold and snow interfering with sowings, but since then a change for the better has set in.

Beetroot—June advanced from 12s 1/4d to 12s 10 1/2d granulated from 13s 7 1/2d to 14s, Russian Crystals from 13s 5 1/2d to 13s 8 1/2d. Paris from 12s 1/2d to 12s 3 1/2d.

The Austrian March figures show increased exports and decrease in stocks. Other figures have not come to hand yet. We quote today April

12s 7 1/2d, June 12s 10 1/2d, May, August, 14s 5 1/2d to 14s 6d; Russian crystals 13s 3 1/2d c. l. f., next crop 13s 0 1/2d c. l. f., fair to good seconds 10s 5 1/2d to 10s 6 1/2d.

Messrs. Willett & Gray, in their last circular of April 16th, give total stocks of sugar in four ports U. S., 140,695 tons against 194,585 tons same time last year. Six principal ports of Cuba by cable, 44,850 tons against 349,081 tons same time last year. Total stocks in all the principal countries 2,394,351 tons against 2,626,996 tons at same time last year.

Our latest mail advices from New York of April 21st, report the market for raws steady to firm with the largest importers keeping their holdings well in hand and not disposed to sell at less than 4 1/4c. Meanwhile, refiners are showing very little anxiety to purchase although they would buy freely on the basis of last sales. The general situation is therefore without material change either as to its local features or the general statistical position.

MOKUAWEOWEO'S BRINK

(Continued from First Page)

instead of warmth and comfort he found ice and snow to an unknown depth and so he decided to try the hard floor of lava in the tent, with the rest of the party. The storm had abated somewhat during the time we were arranging our camp, and by 5 p. m. the whole of the great crater was comparatively clear, and we were able to study the action of the tremendous forces at work before and beneath us.

The central portion of Mokuaweoweo appeared to the writer to be an irregular four-sided figure, with an approximate length of about two miles from northeast to southwest, and a width somewhat less than that. At the northern gap of the main crater there are what might popularly be called annexes, or small craters, connected with the larger one, and at the southern end another similar annex, the extent of which could hardly be determined from our location. These annexes at the extreme ends of the main crater are very much less in depth than the larger one, and extended in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction, the same as that of the longer axis of the central portion.

We were encamped on the eastern side of the main crater, directly opposite and facing the western wall of Mokuaweoweo, which is the highest of all the inclosing precipices, and the top of which is the true summit of Mauna Loa, at an elevation of 13,675 feet above sea level.

Heights and Distances.

Heights and distances are always deceptive to the untrained eye at such elevations, and in extremely rarified air, but the western wall seemed to the writer to be not more than 650 or 700 feet high, judging from its appearance as compared with the 500-foot fall of Uekahuna, on the western wall of Kilauea. The eastern wall upon whose verge we stood is considerably less in height, and is broken into two distinct portions by an extensive plateau, or shelf, about 400 feet below the upper edge. This second shelf is several hundred feet in width, and extends along the whole southwestern side of the main crater, and around to the extreme south end of it, to the gap which connects with the southern annex. At the northern end, the first or lower terrace is very low, perhaps not more than forty or fifty feet above the main floor, and above that is another of considerable greater height, and then the main wall reaching to the summit. Along the western, southern and southeastern walls, there were no possible means of reaching the floor of the crater, as they are all perpendicular cliffs in their upper portions, and nearly so all the way down.

At the northwestern end it appeared that there might be found a way of descent for a good climber to get to the pahoehoe floor at the bottom, but that would involve a very long and laborious detour over a rough trail several miles in length, and none of our party cared to make the attempt. If the descent were possible for any one, the view obtained from the floor of the crater could not have been as satisfactory as that from the upper wall, as the visitor would have been below the level of the lava lake, and looking upward and across a vast extent of broken area. From an elevation of five or six hundred feet above the lake one gets a birdseye view of the whole scene and takes in the whole in one general outline, and is also saved the extreme fatigue necessary to reach the lower levels.

Description of the Crater.

As we found Mokuaweoweo on the 29th of April, the main floor of the crater was a vast plain of smooth pahoehoe, probably not very old in formation, but the result of an overflow previous to the present flow. Small jets of steam were visible at long intervals, but no great evidence of much heat near the surface. The snow vanished before it reached this lower floor, which fact some of the party claimed as evidence that the pahoehoe was of very recent origin, but to my mind the melting was caused by the heat radiating from the active lake and fountains.

At the southern end of the crater and somewhat nearer the western than the eastern wall, was the great active lake of Mokuaweoweo, from which the present eruption proceeds. Here again one must confess to an unwillingness to make estimates of length, breadth and heights, under such conditions as are found in a crater of such vast extent. But in all my estimates of the present eruption I have endeavored to be on the safe side, and not to overdraw the picture.

Taking the western wall at a height of 700 feet as a basis for all the others, I do not hesitate to put the length of the lake of liquid fire at about 1400 or 1600 feet in a northerly and southerly direction and its width at about two-thirds of its length, but that is more a subject of doubt, as we were looking across the lake from east to west. With the width of the main crater at one and three-quarter miles, as given by J. M. Alexander from his survey of 1885, the center of the lake at the fountain must have been about one mile from the point of view, or a little west of the center of the crater. This lake is at the top of a very flat cone formed by its own overflows, and is constantly rising in the same way as the lake of Halemauau, in Kilauea did previous to its breakdown in March 1891 and July, 1894.

Overflows from all sides of the lake extend hundreds of feet in every direction, and at all times during our stay, and in that way from one third to one half of the old pahoehoe floor has already been covered with new and fresh deposits of lava, which from our position seemed to be of the aa variety. The largest flow at the time of our visit was in a southerly direction, and it promised to fill a vast pit at that end of the crater which pit I think was left at the time the last eruption ceased.

There was probably a liquid lake of lava on the location shown by Lydgate,

in his survey of 1874 and the smoking cone seen by Alexander in 1885, and later visitors in 1893.

Immense Lava Fountains.

The crowning features of the present eruption are the two twin fire fountains in the middle of the lake and approximately 400 feet apart. Probably no grander sight has ever been seen under such favorable conditions as we had a few nights ago, as we stood on the edge of Mokuaweoweo. At a distance of about one mile, and only a few hundred feet below us, these two fountains were in constant eruption, spouting their thousands of tons of lava high in air, and lighting the whole crater, and the heavens above, with their brilliancy. Using the same scale as before, I would estimate the average height of the spouting columns of lava at about 200 feet, but at intervals of a few minutes the upper jets of red-hot bombs would reach half the height of the western wall, and then fall back into the seething lake. At times during a lull in the prevailing easterly wind the loud roar and the boom of the fountains could be heard distinctly by all of our party. (Right here I must confess to a lack of appreciation of that acuteness of hearing of the Hilo gentleman who heard the sullen roar of

season, and our friends in Hilo and Kau had had their misgivings about the success of our undertaking.

The return was made much more rapidly than the ascent, as the animals needed no urging, and the trail was much easier going down. A heavy rain began soon after leaving the summit, and for three or four hours we rode through it, reaching our first night's camp about midnight, Aieapo at 2:30, where we lunched and changed our tired and hungry horses for the fresh ones to take us over the last stage of fourteen miles to the hotel.

At 6 p. m. of the third day we were all comfortably settled at the Volcano House and congratulating ourselves on our safe return. Here we learned for the first time that Dr. Friedlander had made the ascent a few days before from the Kona side, and returned on the morning we started.

The members of the party have nothing but words of praise for the way the expedition was conducted by Julian Monsarrat, and for the faithful service rendered by all the men under him.

We left the Volcano House the next morning for Hilo, leaving Mr. Logan of the Bulletin there, suffering from a "local condition only to be cured by time." The member from Buffalo has

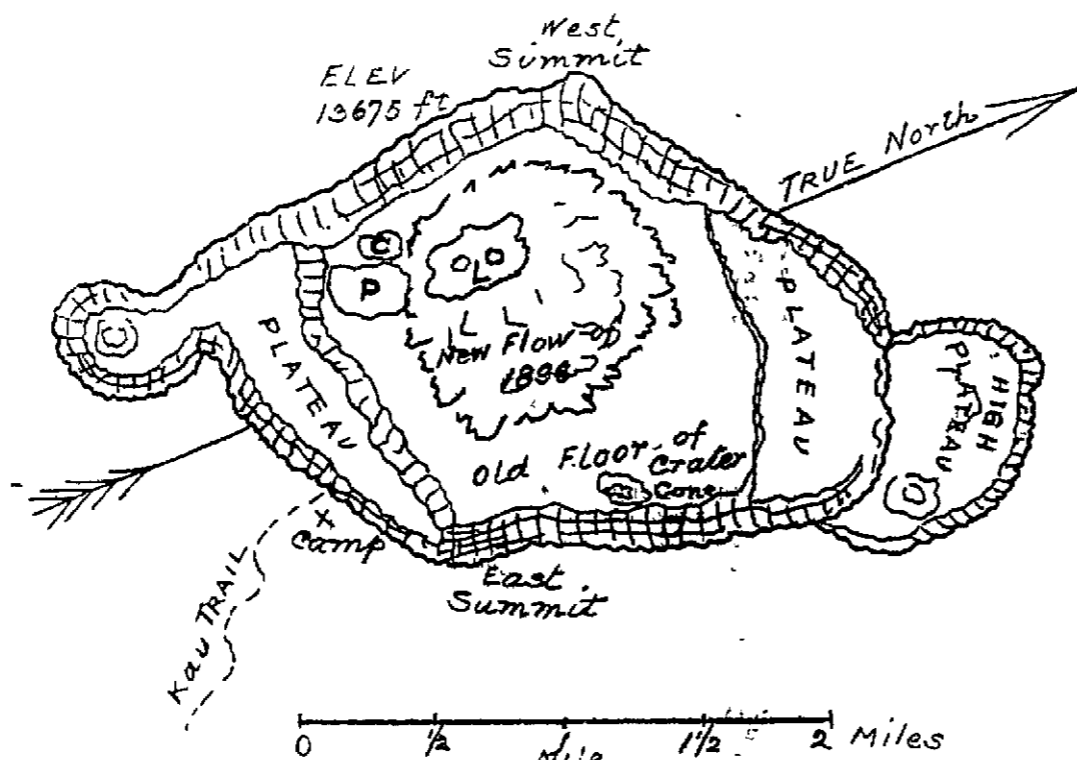
length, after which the whole matter, including various motions and suggestions that had been made, was referred to a special committee to report in two weeks.

PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

Action of the Board of Health Meeting Wednesday.

The Board met at 3 p. m. and when the minutes were being read President Smith called attention to some correspondence received from Dr. Akana in relation to a charge of malpractice. The doctor asked that he be allowed to produce evidence to rebut that introduced, and on vote his petition was granted and he will be heard at the next meeting.

A report from Dr. Stuart Eldredge, medical inspector at Yokohama, was read and favorably commented upon for its completeness of detail. It contained the announcement of the appointment by him of deputies at other



The above sketch map is from a survey made by Rev. J. M. Alexander, October, 1895, with additions in April, 1896, by Frank S. Dodge, from personal observation.

The inner figure L represents the present active lake in Mokuaweoweo, which is approximately 1000 x 1600 feet in area. It contains the two great lava fountains, in constant action, throwing up lava in a steady column at least two hundred and fifty feet in height. Surrounding this is the last great flow from the lake itself, now covering nearly a square mile of the old floor of the crater.

C is what remains of an old cone of 1885-90, the eastern part having been swallowed up in the sinking of the deep pit P (date unknown).

X shows the location of the exploring party, three-quarter mile from the eastern summit and right on the edge of the crater. Directly opposite the camp, and above the lake, is the true summit of Mauna Loa—13,675 feet above the sea level, and about 750 feet higher than the lake.

At either end of the main crater are the two elevated plateaus, connecting with the north and south annexes, each of which contains pit craters of unknown depth.

The old floor of the main crater is of smooth pahoehoe, nearly level over the greater part of its area, but now being rapidly covered by the present overflow of aa and pahoehoe from the new lake.

The walls of Mokuaweoweo are very precipitous on all sides, being highest on the west and east of the main crater, and lowest at the northern end, where a trail can be made over the two terraces or plateaus to the lower floor.

Mokuaweoweo from the Volcano House at Kilauea, twenty-two miles away.)

Besides the two large fountains which played without cessation, there were frequent outbreaks of smaller ones in different parts of the lake, and these, with the overflow at the outer edge, furnished a constantly changing scene. Then there were occasional whirlwinds starting in close proximity to one of the large fountains and traveling outwardly toward the circumference whirling straight columns of smoke hundreds of feet above the cliffs, and often lifting great slabs of the crust of lava high in the air and then casting them off. Here we may find a good explanation of the formation of Pele's hair, one of the forms of lava found at great distances from its source.

It would take an artist's eye and pen to describe the coloring as we saw it at this great exhibition, and I hope our artist companion succeeded in his work upon the mountain.

Unsurpassed Grandeur.

The effect at night was grand beyond description, and but for the prevailing mountain sickness, the storm of sleet and snow, and other discomforts from which most of us suffered, we should have spent the night out of doors viewing the ever changing scene. As it was, we early sought the shelter of the tent and our heavy double blankets, and tried in vain to be comfortable. Some were deathly sick and cared not for the cold, the storm nor the hardness of the rock which answered for bed and pillow, and longed only for the coming of the morning when we should start for the downward trip. We tried to sleep through the night, eleven of us, packed in a small tent so closely that we could hardly turn over for a change; but while some of us succeeded in getting a little rest, the others failed in the attempt, and were glad to welcome the first glow of morning.

The temperature had fallen to 25 deg. soon after dark, and during the night it reached 22 deg., not very severe to us used to it, but with the mist and sleet and the driving east wind, it was an uncomfortable night for the whole of the party.

The natives were all sick, and our best friend, Julian, had all the responsibility of caring for the twenty-five suffering animals. The mule from Puna, more bold than the others, chewed off his own rope and then wandered all over the camp, eating up such morsels as bridles, halters and saddle girths, until securely tied up again.

Glad to Break Camp.

Soon after daybreak the camp was astir and preparations were made for an early breakfast, as we had a forty mile ride to Aieapo and the Volcano House which we were to make before sundown. The air was much clearer than on the previous evening, and we had a fine view of Mauna Kea, with its summit and upper slopes well covered with snow, and all around and below us were dense banks of clouds which hung on the lower flanks of Mauna Loa.

As we afterwards learned, the storm had been the most severe one of the

suggested pneumatic saddles for future mountaineers.

The last night we saw the reflection from the crater it was more extensive than before, and the lake had evidently enlarged its area and was in a state of great activity.

Reports from the Volcano House, dated Sunday evening, May 3d, say that the reflection from the fire fountains of Mokuaweoweo are brighter than ever, and that there is every prospect of the eruption continuing for some time longer.

Monday noon four of the mountain party left Hilo on the chartered Hawaii to connect at Paauhau with the Like-like, bound for Honolulu direct. At Hakalau we picked up two more passengers bound for the capital, and off the Hamakua coast we were transferred to the Likelike and started at once, spent the night at Mahukona, loaded cattle at Kawaihail in the early morning, and then sailed for home.

Our last view of the eruption was obtained from Kawaihail just before sunrise, when there was a faint glow over the summit and a thin column of smoke rising straight in the air. Soon after sunrise all signs of activity had disappeared in the haze which hung over the whole of Hawaii, and as we sailed toward Maui the island was lost to view.

Predictions as to what will happen on Mauna Loa, either in Mokuaweoweo or in Kilauea, are not to be safely indulged in, for the reason that no one knows enough of volcanic action to give him the necessary data.

For two full weeks the great crater has been more active than for many years past, and from the record of past eruptions we may perhaps expect an outbreak on the sides of Mauna Loa within a few weeks, or the fires may disappear altogether from the summit crater. Most of the great eruptions of the present century from the flanks of Mauna Loa have been preceded by action in Mokuaweoweo, and from this fact I should not be greatly surprised at news of an outbreak along the great line of fissure on the northeastern side of the mountain, or at the opposite extremity, from which the 1887 flow proceeded towards Kau.

In Kilauea there has been no visible fire for several months, but a vast volume of smoke and gas is continually escaping, and there is considerable heat just below the surface all about Halemauau. The smoke and steam in the great pit, the rumbling noises heard in the neighborhood, and the many evidences of great heat, all point to the probability of an early return to a state of great activity in Kilauea.

The year 1896 promises to be an important one in the annals of Hawaii as a great center of volcanic action.

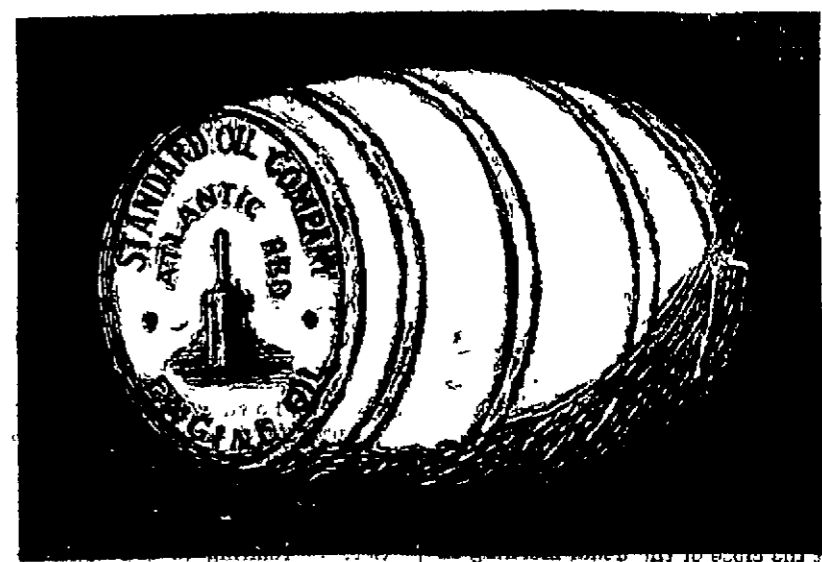
FRANK S. DODGE.

May 5th 1896

Central Union Hymn Books.

At a special business meeting of the Central Union Church, held at the close of the regular devotional meeting last evening, the subject of a new hymn book for the use of the church was introduced and discussed at considerable

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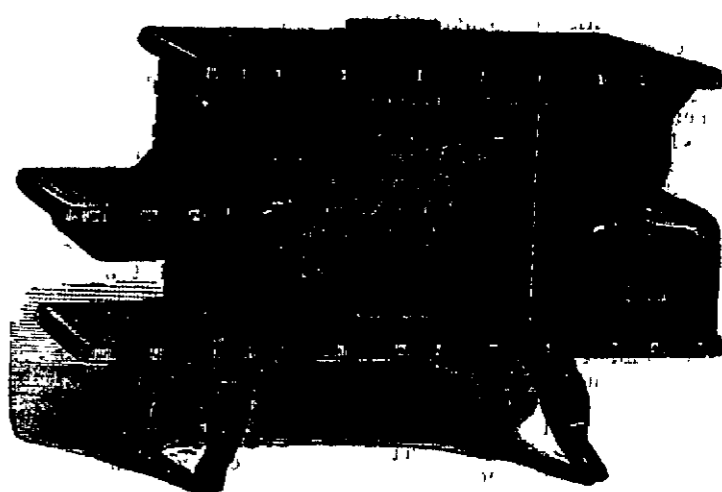
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Twenty years of experience to profit by.

Our KNOWLEDGE of CLOTHES for STYLE, FIT, and WORKMANSHIP, have stood the test as the liberal patronage we have received assures us of that fact.

We have just received our fall stock of woollens, which we are offering at prices that will astonish you.

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SUCCESSFUL SECRETARY.

New Combination Plow for Agriculturalists.

Pacific Hardware Co.'s Plow Trial at Punahou—Cut Through Hard Ground Like Cheese.

On the invitation of James G. Spencer, manager of the Pacific Hardware Company, a number of gentlemen drove out to Punahou yesterday to witness a trial of the "Secretary" sub-soil and breaking plow, made by the John Deere Co., of Moline, Illinois, and for which the Pacific Hardware Co. are the Honolulu agents.

Mr. Legler, representing the plow company, was present and explained the working of the new idea.

The points in this particular plow are in the fact that it is a double sower. It breaks and subsoils at one time, cutting a furrow from 12 to 16 inches deep and from 12 to 18 inches wide.

The trial yesterday was on exceptionally hard ground, yet with but three horses a beautiful, clean furrow was cut. The revolving disc, cutting deep into the ground, gets to a certain extent as a mouldboard, turning the sod completely over as it cuts; it obviates entirely the annoyance and loss of time by the plowman having to turn the sod over with his foot. The "Secretary" turns it over most effectually. To accomplish the same work with an ordinary plow would require twice as many horses or mules, and to put land in the condition that the "Secretary" leaves it would require two separate plows.

The plowman yesterday had merely to guide his team with the lines; there was no physical force required, as he sat in the sulky seat as nonchalantly as if he was speeding a horse. The draft was light and even through this very hard field, there was no strain noticeable on the horses. A field in Maunaloa was plowed with a "Secretary" last week, and the result showed that the plow was all that it was advertised.

For the Circus.

Prof. J. W. Price of the Hawaiian Circus writes that he has secured the following talent for the circus now showing:

Gonzales, the horse trainer, and his family of four artists; Mildred Kingsley, wire walker and song and dance artist; Bob Scott, clown, and George Leonard, loop walker.

Mr. D. P. Davis, a prominent, liveryman and merchant of Goshen, Va., has this to say on the subject of rheumatism: "I take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, as I know from personal experience that it will do all that is claimed for it. A year ago this spring my brother was laid up in bed with inflammatory rheumatism and suffered intensely. The first application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm eased the pain, and the use of one bottle completely cured him." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

A Revolution IN PLOWING

"THE SECRETARY" Disc Plow.

NEWMAN, ILL., NOV. 2, 1895.

DEERE & COMPANY, MOLINE, ILL.

DEAR SIR: Our exhibition of the New Disc Plow in broom corn at this place today was not only a success but a complete surprise to all the farmers present, and was an agreeable surprise to myself in that sort of work. I talked with every farmer at the exhibition, and the majority of them said the plow was worth all it cost just to plow broom corn. Just think how absurd it would be to try to plow in heavy broom corn without breaking or raking and burning the stalks, but the Disc Plow will do it, and do it well. From what I have seen of this plow I think it is the only plow, for broom corn, at least.

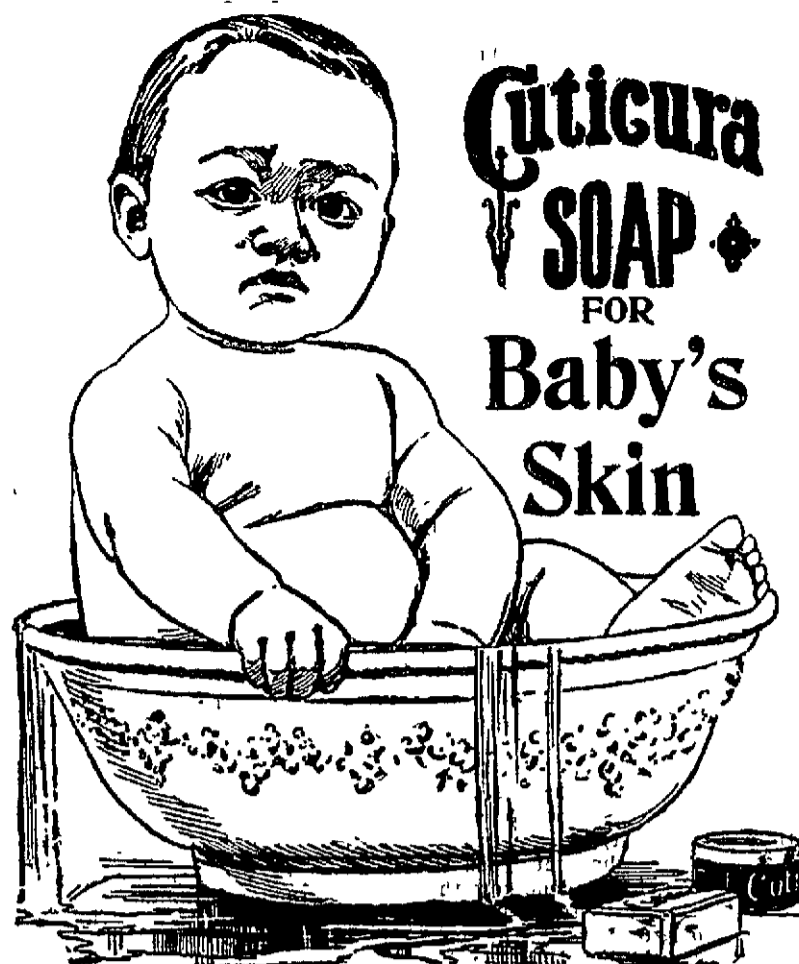
Yours truly,
JAMES MOORE

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Cuticura SOAP FOR Baby's Skin

Nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome as CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps. It prevents chafing, redness, and roughness of the skin, soothes inflammation, allays irritation, and when followed by gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, speedily cures all forms of skin and scalp diseases.

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Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist. ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

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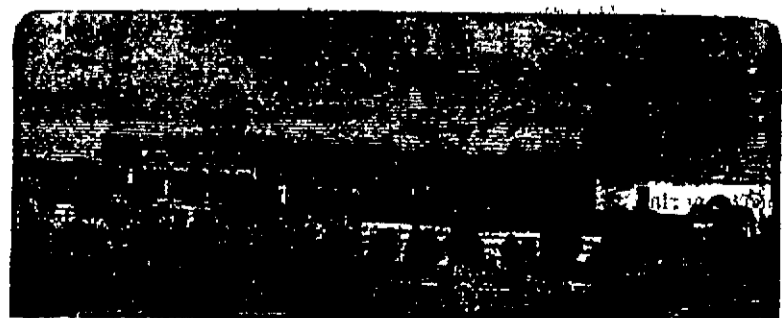
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PRIVATE HOSPITAL for the CARE and TREATMENT of MENTAL and NERVOUS DISEASES, MORPHINE and COCAINE HABITS.

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"Success" IS THE PERFECT FILTER!

BECAUSE:

First—The filtering medium is Tri-poli Stone which does not receive into its pores the filth and germs it extracts and which is always the same, no matter how long in use.

Second—The action of the filter downward, from an upper to a lower jar, passes the water, drop by drop, through the air, restoring the oxygen thereby which the water may have lost from stagnation, confinement, or otherwise, and imparting to it freshness of taste, sparkle and vitality.

Third—Its action is as rapid as is consistent with efficacy. A too rapid filtering does not wholly remove impurities.

Fourth—Every part is accessible for cleaning, and without laborious effort. Thorough cleanliness is the chief requisite of any good filter.

Fifth—The jars being made either of stoneware or porcelain insures water being kept pure and uncontaminated after being filtered.

Sixth—Stoneware for those who desire an efficient yet low-priced filter, and the finest porcelain, decorated to suit, enables the SUCCESS to accommodate itself to the wants of all in the matter of price.

Seventh—Its construction admits also of its capacity being adapted to suit the wants of all, from the individual tourist to the largest hotel or laundry.

Since introducing the Success Filter, we have sold a large number of them, and they give perfect satisfaction.

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Styles 1 and 2.

Set up ready for use. There are two crocks, each of four gallons capacity—an upper one holding the Filter Block as shown, and a lower one, which can be used as a water cooler, if desired.

The block is four inches in diameter by the same in height, and is hollowed out on inside. This fits on a metal tube, which fastens by means of the nut, shown in separate cut, to bottom of Filter Jar. Block can be lifted off tube, cleaned and replaced in two minutes, and with no trouble at all. Water passes from outside of block, through the walls into the hollow chamber, and from thence, by means of the Drip Tube, into the lower receptacle.

STYLE 1.

Best Dark-Glazed Stoneware

Family size, as shown with an upper and lower jar, each of four gallons capacity. Hotel or restaurant size, 10-gallon top and bottom crocks, with four blocks (quadruple capacity.)

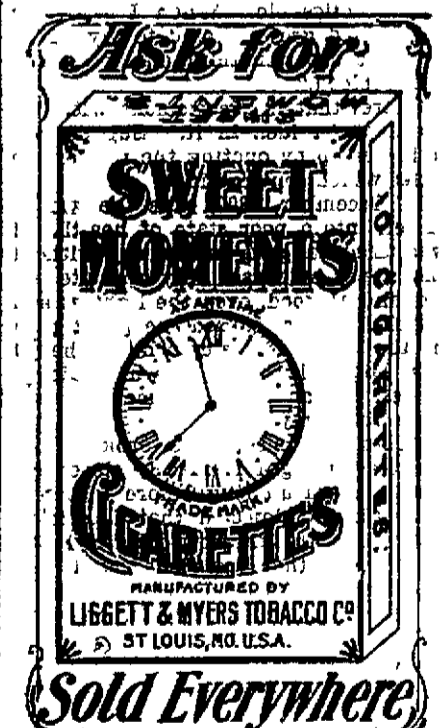
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Be careful of cheap imitations. The name is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

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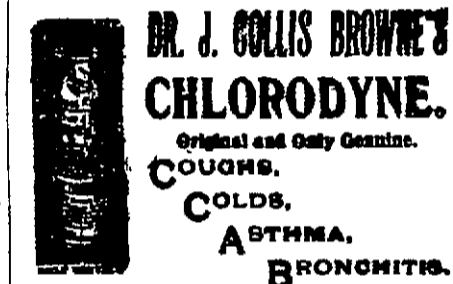
Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

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The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, and does generally sufficient.

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Dr. J. Collins Browne's Chlorodyne rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

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